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Henry Grew

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WILLIAM BASSETT.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

of, XIV .-- NO. 33.

FUGE OF OPPRESSION

cotch Delegation Among the Slaves, lev. George Lewis, one of the delegates of Church of Scotland, has travelled through lern States, and in a letter from him which Dundee Warder, under date, New-124, 1844, he makes the following ob-

hyterian churches in the South, as in the are attended too exclusively by the and the lower classes of the white attend the Methodists and Baptists. This, trises in part, from the system of high In New-Orleans it is no uncommon nely to purchase a pew for 200 or 300 ng a church pew a saleable comof pastor, &c. and to pay 50 dollars a on, is a very common prise in the cities of Savannah, and Mobile, for a pew. To lists and Baptists belong also the unulation, gathering them into churches, white and colored pastors. By the negroes in the churches of these dewas generally believed that the city 1539, was saved from a universal masaffigration; and by the successful pros-is great and good work will that transi-om, which cannot long be delayed, be ppy transition to all parties. I attended with Dr. Hamilton, Presbyterian minis-the communion in the black Metho-tion there. There were not less than resent—the females sitting on one side, on the other, the number of each about en on the other, the hands of each according invited, we joined with them in coming the death of Christ, and afterwards deacons, presenting to the communi-came up to the table, called the altar, which they received kneeling. There negro, who received the bread and The service was opened by a from a white man, who was listened to test delight, their eyes expressing their and sometimes their smiles, or their audiither white man nor black man, bond voice was drowned in the univer-'Praise ye the Lord!' which burst arter of the church. The scene was and I mingled my tears of gratitude the remembrance of that common sala wrought out by the sufferings of Him who as a servant for our sakes, even unto death, and the black congregations, and I have been present at two, is the best I have heard in inted States. Organs, or instruments of anythey have none, though here instrumental munall churcines. A few men sit unostentatious few females, in the front pews; and a monfer the key note is given, the whole congressions with one heart and voice. Of music as with one heart and voice. Of music enthusiastically fond, and the Methodists ste seem to take the greatest pains to train e congregation. As they cannot read, the ways read, unless of those hymns which all understood to have by heart. Their enfor music is so great, that they cannot bear and uninteresting music of the Presbyte-thes, where all listen to the choir or organ, praising God every man for himself. Reby Presbyterian custom to sit and listen in ion of galleries allotted to thom, they are im-of restraint, and long to be where their mas-

stresses see not, and where they find the nd mistresses see not, and where they and the il vent to their ready feelings and devotional lons. Their passionate fondness for this part e service of the church reminds me of the ac-ll'Aubigne gives of the universal enthusiasm istinguished the continental churches of the ation when the congregational music, which had handed over to hired singers and to the s restored to the people, and every ch was lifted up to God. In the U. States, byterian, like the Episcopal churches, have s lovely part of divine worship into what ike a musical entertainment, in which no ms of taking a part but the performers; and cotland we have sometimes too much reason that congregations rather hear a prayer than emselves, in the United States I fear they praises of God instead of praising him. Of blacks are alone entirely free, and long may serve this freedom. The music of the blacks, ers of the Methodists, and the discourses of sterians, would form a happy combination of the people.

have yet received, of ten dollars from a few oung men in Charleston, whom I met there shom I distributed a few tracts. It is the bution from the negro race, a race that we the knowledge of Christ, and the restoraheir rights as men to the property in their and blood. Domestic slavery, as it exists buth, is certainly a very different thing from we heard and seen to field slavery. They fed and well clothed, to all appearance, and ery cheerful and happy race. The practice ry cheerful and happy race. The practice outhern towns prevails very extensively of the slaves to hire their labor where they only giving their owners a certain sum and where labor is so plentiful as here, they to earn a large sum for themselves, and on both are dressed better far than the laboring England, and as well as the Scotch on the A gentleman of the name of McDonough slaves a certain interest on their ear fifteen years. 115 of them took advantage archase their own freedom, and two or three and 1000 dollars over to furnish them forth in, whither they were removed, the laws of a not allowing them to settle. One of the ws in regard to slavery is the prohibition teaching the slaves or colored people to read. ave told many of my Presbyterian brethren bad, and the worst preparation possible for ing change. It is a plain interference of the ver with the church of Christ in her own doascience and duty, to disobey which is a This they assure me will be soon altered, as the power taken away of separating funities sale of slaves: but while good men are hesiand paralysed, events are hastening on in them, and the example of our West India ment will ere long be felt throughout all our m States.

week I ascend the Mississippi to Natchez, ag St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. Mr.
son left me at Charleston to pursue my route
4 and will probably be in Scotland ere you re-

I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours faithfully, GEORGE LEWIS.

VERY IN MARYLAND-SINGULAR CASE. The nore Clipper states, that Levi Lee, a free black and Frazee Callen, a white French woman, have logether as man and wife for several years, in on county, Md. and have several children turday last they were brought before the court tentown, and under an old law of the State, ordered to be sold for the offence. The woman id off at one cent, (certainly as much as she was be and the negro man is to be sold for seven

od Quincy, the ultra-abolitionist no-law man, that Birney, the abolitionist candidate, is more stionable than slaveholders Clay or Polk, the candles of the other parties.—Olice Branch.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1844.

SELECTIONS

From the Cincinnati Morning Herald. The Monstrous Alliance -- Southern and Northern Democracy.

We happen to know that the monstrous alliance, concocted in 1836, between the slaveholders and the leaders of the Northern Democracy, became, in progress of time, extremely irksome to some of these very leaders. Within the last year, symptoms have been betrayed, in many of the free States, of a been betrayed, in many of the free States, of a strong disposition to terminate a compact so fraught with ignominy and corruption. The defence of Mr. Van Buren on the Texas question, especially, gave ground for the hope that the party was about to redeem itself from vassalage to the Southern overseers. The great body of the Northern Democrats sympathized with the position of Mr. Van Buren, and no one doubted that their delegates in the Baltimore Convention would sustain him to the last. But these men proved false to their constituents. Instead of representing the wishes of those who sent them, they bowed to the mandate of their old masters. Instead of maintaining the rights and the homor of the Northern Democracy, they passed under the yoke themselves, dragging the whole party with them. Once more the Slave Power was acknowledged the Supreme Dictator, and the hosts of the so-called Democracy were marshalled under its order.

This fact we are anxious to keep before our de-

This fact we are anxious to keep before our democratic readers, who constitute a large proportion of our patrons. We war not against the principles they profess, but for the falsification of those prinriples, by men aspiring to be their leaders, but act-

of the United States? We will quote a few extracts from it, that you may estimate the character of the support to be given to your ticket by Pickens; and obtain some idea of the nature of the most monstrous alliance again renewed by the Conventionat Balti-

OTHER MERE ABSTRACTIONS, IT CAN HAVE NO AC-TUAL EXISTENCE.

truths of the Declaration of Independence as the foundation of our republican institutions. Southern Democracy begins by denying these truths.

Look at the French Revolution. \* \*

Again: Let no man proclaim universal equality as prac-

Southern Democracy descended in a check shall be such as the Toryism of 1776.

We have a word for our Irish Democrats. They go with the Democracy, because of its professed friendship for the rights of foreigners, and its affected regard for the heroic of all lands, who are struggling against oppression. Let them attend to what Mr. Pickens, their democratic ally, says of the man of the age, Daniel O'Connell. Recollect—that speech from which we copy, was revised by Mr. Pickens himself. Listen!—

Yellow that Southern Democracy really means as we have interpreted, we quote another expounder of his principles. Speaking of the various offices of labor to be performed, Ex-President McDuffie held the following language in one of his measures to the Legislature of South Carolina:

When these offices are performed by F members of the political community, a dangerous element is introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian legislation, which is beginning to

Even, too, that PRINCE OF MODERN DEMAGOGUES, Mr. O'CONNELL, in the plenitude of his Arroganical Regislation, which is beginning to be manifest in the older States, where UNIVER-LEST and BASEST notes, to call up the passions and prejudices of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions, (slarghabling) the True restricts of the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions against institutions and the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions against institutions and the IGNOBLE and Low, against institutions tions, (slaveholding,) the true nature of which his There is no difference in the Senate on these tenorance for the Senate on these questions. Whig democracy and Democratic Democratic about equal rights and public truth, when he lives upon a splendid income, raised by GRINDING THE FACE OF THE POOR, BY DRAWING THE FACE OF THE POOR, BY DRAWING THE LAST PARTHING EDOM. THE LAST FARTHING FROM A STARV-ING AND DEVOTED PEOPLE.

Mr. Pickens gave utterance to the sentiments harbored by the slaveholding Democrats generally. And yet you, Irishmen, who profess to love beyond measure the land of your birth, and venerate the great champion of her rights, have chosen for your allies the grovelling libellers of his character. This very man, Pickens, was hailed by the utmost enthusiasm by the Democratic Convention, as being, we suppose, the impersonation at once of pure Democracy and Good Will to Aliens! And here we hany mention that what is called Native Americanism had its origin among slaveholders, and prevailed in New-Orleans long before it raised its head in New-York or Philadelphis.

We have seen what Southern Democracy thinks

We have seen what Southern Democracy thinks

Let no Democrat delude himself with the idea that the extracts we are making from the speech of Mr. Pickens, represent the sentiments of an individual. Mr. Pickens speaks for a clars, and that class is composed of slaveholders, Democratic aswell as Whig. We could fill our paper with quotations from M'Duffie, Calhona, Saunders, Rhett, Stiles, Holmes, Hammett, Burt, and other politicians of the Democratic party at the South, and from the Richmond Enquirer, and other leading priate of the party in the same section. They all hold one language—the sentiments of Mr. Pickens are their sentiments; and for them the whole Democratic party. North and South, since the renewal of the ignominious compact between the service and slaveholders, must bear the responsibility.

Attend, then, to the following proposition, laid

Attend, then, to the following proposition, laid down by Mr. Pickens as universally true:

that there is not, nor ever was, a society organized under our political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, where one class would not PRACTICALLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY OWN ANOTHER CLASS, IN SOME SHAPE OR FORM.

This is the first principle of Southern Democracy, and it is so startling, that Mr. Pickens deems it necessary to repeat and enforce it.

'Let no gentleman (said he) at the North, start at this truth.

the one in which the laborers own themselves, and have a right to their own earnings, and that in which they are owned by the capitalists, in the form of slaves; and gives an infinite preference for the

Speaking of the free States, he says.

'IF LABORERS EVER OBTAIN THE POLITICAL For the last eight years, John C. Calhoun has been in fact the head of their party: that he has been its bane they will hardly deny. But, for four transferring property to the same leader-until they shall become capitalists, unless those who has a standing the stan pears longer are they doomed to the same leader-nip.

It will be recollected that South Carolina sent no army to protect it.'

It will be recollected that South Carolina sent no formal delegates to the Convention at Baltimore, because it was supposed that Mr. Van Buren would be the nominee, and for other reasons satisfactory to Mr. Calhoun; but she had her unofficial agents there to attend to this gentleman's interests.

And what was their action, when Mr. Polk was nominated? Straightway they came forward, pledging South Carolina to the cordial support of the ticket! This speaks trumper-tongued as to the character of that ticket.

The Northern Democracy is constantly appealing to the working classes of the country as the very bone and sinew of our prosperity. Southern Democracy regards these classes with dread and disgust, and aver, that whenever they obtain the political power, the country is in'a state of revolution! And we there two Democracies have just taken a most fraternal hug at Baltimore, vowing to stand by each other through thick and thin.

Come, neighbor Medary, of the Statesman, gird up your loins, and answer truly, are you not ashamed

ticket! This speaks trumper-tongued as to me character of that ticket.

The support of such a man as Pickens at once stamps upon that ticket the ineffacable brand, of Calhoun, Texas, and Eternal Slavery.

Come, neighbor Medary, of the Statesman, gird up your loins, and answer truly, are you not ashamed for yourself, to be a partner to such a contract? There is no more affinity between the principles of Northern and Southern Democracy, than between stamps upon that ticket the ineffacable brand, of Calhoun, Texas, and Eternal Slavery.

My good democratic brother, did you ever read a humorous speech made by this same Mr. Pickens, January 21st, 1836, in the House of Representatives

But what next? Mr. Pickens threatens the North

Speaking of the assertion in the Declaration of Independence, that 'all men are created equal,' with certain inalienable rights,' &c. he exclaims:

'But let me say to gentlemen, who Frepresent the great capitalists of the North, beware that you do not drive us into a separate system, for if you do, as certain as the decrees of Heaven, you will be 'TRUE, IT IS AN ABSTRACT TRUTH; BUT LIKE compelled to appeal to the sword to maintain your TARE, IT IS AN ABSTRACT TRUTH; BUT LIKE compelled to appeal to the sword to maintain your-selves at home. It may not come in your day, but your children's children will be covered with the blood of domestic factions, and a plundering mob contending for power and conquest.

He means by a plundering mob, the laboring class of the community! And this man is the chosen ally of these classes! This is the man who came forward at the Baltimore Convention to pronounce his benediction upon Mr. Polk, the candidate of the "Look at the French Revolution.

They commenced by declaring that all men were created equal; and the next great solemn act was, to declare that there was no God, and that the Bible was a lie.'

We are to infer from this, that the Southern Democracy looks upon the Fathers of our Revolution as apostles of infidelity: that the belief in the natural equality in rights, of the human race, involves disbelief in the existence of a God!

ward at the Baltimore Convention to pronounce his benediction upon Mr. Polk, the candidate of the Southern Democracy, selected because a true representative of its principles. And he is a beautiful representative for you, laboring men of the North, especially when you remember, that according to Mr. Pickens, the only contest in the world is between slave labor and free labor—between the system under which you are free and equal, and the system under which you are slaves—in other words, between the Democracy of the North and the Democracy of the South. mocracy of the South. Ay, and for the sake of beating another slavcholder, you will bow down to this Southern Democracy, which predicts fire and tically to be enforced on earth, unless he is prepared to appeal to universal revolution to sustain it. this Southern Democracy, which predicts fire and the sword to any system in which you have the political power! Are you not onen enough to support the sword to any system of the political power! to appeal to universal revolution to sustain it.'
Southern Democracy descended in a direct line from the Toryism of 1776.

We have a word for our Irish Democrats. They

There is no differerence in the Senate on these

THE FACE OF THE POOR, BY DRAWING PIECE AND DEVOTED PEOPLE.

Mr. Pickens gave utterance to the sentiments arbored by the slaveholding Democrats generally, ist.

New-York or Philadelphia.

We have seen what Southern Democracy thinks of the Declaration of Independence, and of the democratic doctrine of the equality of rights, and we have given some idea of its very ardent frieudship of foreigners, especially for him to whom Ireland looks for deliverance.

In our next, we shall contain the desired as a contained to the second of the equality of the value of FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING, CLEAR OF DEBT.'

In Virginia, a freehold is required as a contained to the contained to the value of the value of FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING, CLEAR OF DEBT.'

have given some idea of its very ardent friendship of foreigners, especially for him to whom Ireland looks for deliverance.

In our next, we shall continue our extracts, to show the estimate placed by Southern Democrats on Labor and Capital. The Northern Democrats will be greatly edified by these disclosures, and we ask its special attention.

One remark more. The sentiments of Mr. Pickens, in 1836, are his sentiments, and the sentiments of the slaveholding oligarchy now. They dare not disclaim them, if they would, and they would not if they dared.

Let no Democrat delude himself with the idea that the extracts we are making from the speech

By C. C. Hay—The re-annexation of Texas to the United States—We will obtain it peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

By Jos. G. W. Duncan—A just reduction of the tariff. The noise of abolition silenced! Texas or disunion, and such legislation as will in future secure the homestead of every family—Polk and Dallas our Presidents.

"Annexation"—The great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South: with it we are unionists

'I lay down this proposition as universally true, and there is not, nor ever was, a society organized traitors be our doom.—[Nine times nine cheers.]

Southern Rights'-Our northern and eastern rethren, (brethren we call them under the Constitu-

brethren, (brethren we call them under the Constitution, but in no other relation.) we say to them in
plain phrase, Texas shall be annexed to the Union;
the tariff shall be reduced to the revenue standard;
and they shall cease to annoy us on the subject of
slavery; or we will hold them, as we hold the rest
of the world, 'Enemies in war, in peace friends.'—
[Nine times nine cheers.]

By S. Sampson—The spirit of the times admonishes us of the South, that it may become necessary
ere long, to apply to the abolitionists and fanatics of
the North, the language of that immortal paper, read
to you this day, 'That when any form of government becomes destructive, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and acquiesce in the necessity which compels our separation, and hold them as
we hold the rest of the world, enemies in war, in
peace friends.'

number into absolute bondage. He had purchased him some months before, at his own request, and says, 'Before I consented to do so, we had this understanding: that as soon as, by the allowance of fair wages, he should return me the money I had advanced, he should go free; but that, if he should fail to perform with fidelity what I required of him, I should return him to the state of absolute slavery from which I considered I was taking him. He proved trifling, lazy, and troublesome among the rest of the servants.' And so, five weeks after the others were emancipated, from a professed sense of duly, because freedom is the right of all, he was sold!

It is to be hoped that Mr. Birney's profession of repentance is sincere, which would be somewhat less questionable, perhape, if he did not talk of the grace of 'humility' that had been given him, and say, 'Most persons under the same pressure of influence which was then bearing on me, would probably have acted as I did'—which many would be disposed to doubt.

This case has been brought before the public now, to show that, as his practice at one time was in such striking violation of his high professions as an abolitionist, he is not so clearly entitled to the appellation of 'Birney the Just,' the honest and sincere, as some would have us suppose; and that he may act inconsistently again.

But what says Mr. Leavitt to it? While still adhering to the man, does he condemn the deed? We shall see. Speaking of this case, he says, (July 19,) its winth the manicipation act on the last of not on the houng that his understanding: the door of Jamaica—'It is impossible for ne to dovernor of Jamaica—'It is dov

some would have us suppose; and that he may act inconsistently again.

But what says Mr. Leavitt to it? While still adhering to the man, does he condemn the deed? We shall ser. Speaking of this case, he says, (July 19, 19, 11 [Mr. Birney's letter] shows that, when he adopted the principles of immediate emancipation, he carried out those principles in the deed of emancipation; that in regard to one slave whom he had bought, at the entreaty of the slave, and through false representations as to his character, and under a special agreement, he complied precisely with the agreement; and that, shortly afterwards, becoming convinced that he had acted in some degree inconsistently with the strict line of principle he had marked out, he sought to retrieve the error by purchasing the slave with the avowed determination of making him unconditionally free, not withstanding his ingratitude. If in all this, there is anything whatever that ought to lessen Mr. B. in the public esteem; if the perusal of this letter does not greatly elevate him in the eyes of all reflecting people, we greatly misjudge the moral standard by which chatacter is judged among men.' And again, (July 20, —'The case was in strict conformity with the condition under which Mr. B. bought him, and restored Charles to the very place from which he had been Mr. B. afterwards became sensible of the error he had committed against his principle, (not the injustice done to Charles, and was anxious to retrieve his mistake, he is prevented by the circumstance that Charles had been hastily sold down the rirer.'

'We say, and every good man who looks at the case must say, that this letter ought greatly to raise Mr. B. in the public esteem as a man of the purest integrity, the nicest sense of right and justice, and the firmest regard for principle and truth, and the will of God in all his ways.'

And where is the air of sclling a human being, 'body and soul,' now? Oh! as it is Mr. Birney, our candidate for the Precidency who has done it the condition to the following s

firmest regard for principle and truth, and the will of God in all his ways.'

And where is the sin of sciling a human being, body and soul, now? Oh! as it is Mr. Birney, our candidate for the Presidency, who hus done it, the word sin must not be named. It was orly a 'mistake;, an 'error against his principles;' an act 'in some degree inconsistent with the strict line of principle he had marked out'—'he had marked out'.' he had marked out'! It was 'no injustice done to Charles'—oh, no! There was an 'agreement' between them, and he 'complied precisely' with that 'special agreement.' His 'ingratitude' deserved nothing better. 'The case was in strict conformity with the condition under which Mr. Birney bought him.' Justice could demand no more. Charles was a 'trifing, lazy, troublesome' and ungrateful slave. What right had he to freedom, being such, and Mr. Birney's slave, who had five weeks before declared himself an abolitionist, and is now our candidate?

How convenient is this 'sliding scale of morals,' with one end down among the wicked planters, such as Henry Clay, and slaveholders like Mr. Freling-huysen! (see Morning Chronicle after the nomination,) and running up to Mr. Birney, who is so high it can scarcely touch him! Don't forget the sliding scale. 1. N. T.

UMMO

Ralph W. Emerson's Oration.

The correspondent of the New-York Tribune gives the following sketch of the oration delivered by Mr. Emerson at Concord, in this State, on Thursday, Aug. 1st, in commemoration of 'West India Emancipation':

'We are here,' said he, 'to exchange congratula-tions on an event which makes an era in the history of civilization; a day of reason; the clear light; that which makes us better than a flock of birds or ple to alter or abolish it, and acquiesce in the necessity which compels our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of the world, enemies in war, in peace friends.

At Orangerham.

By Wm. M. Hutson, Esq. (Orator of the Day)—
The South Carolina Resolutions of 1844—All hope of 'a returning sense of justice' having passed, let their pledge be redeemed.

By Gen. D. F. Jamieson—The Union and Texas, or Texas and Distintion—Let the opponents of this great American measure accept the alternative.

At Britan District.

By John H. Screven, Esq.—A speedy Convention of the slaveholding States, 'to count the cost and value' of the Federal Union. The sword may finish that which northern religious fanaticism has begun. on.

By R. L. Tillinghast, (Reader of the Declaration the tombs of kings in such attitudes as to show that

of the Federal Union. The sword may missible that which northern religious fanaticism has begun.

By R. L. Tillinghast, (Reader of the Declaration of Independence)—South Carolina—Disonion of '44, the American Rebellion of 76.'

By Capt. Barnwell—John C. Cathours—The noble son of South Carolina—let him be true to huself, and the State will never cease to honor him.

Sent by Hon. R. W. Barnwell—Valification—Whatever obloquy it brought upon political leaders, to the people it brought substantial and great relief. Let the people, therefore, who have experienced the advantage of the remedy, use it again.

By Dr. John A. Johnson—The spirid of '32 again mackned in our bosoms—May it burn to the destruction of our enemies and the establishment and maintenance of southern institutions and southern liberty.

By Elmond Rhett—South Carolina—She has told the world the story of her wrongs—she will not now skulk like a dastard from the perils of redressing them.

From the Salem Register.

Shiding Scale of Morals.

It is curious to see how 'circumstances alter cases.' The doctrine of abolitionists, reckoned worthy of the name, for some years past, has been, that all slavcholding, whatever the circumstances, and the selling of a slave at his own desire, when he was not wanted, and with the understanding that, so soon as he had carned the price of his purchase, he should go free, has been denounced as a great office a gainst Christian morals.

It now appears, however, that their system was designed to be constructed on a stiding scale. For, in consequence of the unjust, injurious and false statements of abolitionist never he was to about the proper of the freedom, and his own confession, that, after the circumstances and the selling of a slave the history of their own candidate for the Presidency has been looked into a little more closely than heretofore, and a very troublesome fact, of which the people generally had been ignorant, has come to light.

It now appears, however, that his a proper section of the friends of the presid

AGENTS

MAINE. - A. Soule, Bath ; W. A. Dann, Hallowell;

MAISE.—A. Soule, Bath; W. A. Dann, Hallowelly D. S. Grandin, Brunswick.

NEW-HAMPSHIBE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford

VERMONT.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland

T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;
Jno. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorekester and viewinity;—Richard
C. French, Fall River; Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—W. C. Stone, Watertown;—A Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Fteeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, George-town:—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

Rudde-Islab.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Panetucket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warwick.
[47] For a continuation of this liet, see the last page. last column.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 710.

merchantile aspects, and took him to dine at the table of the Merchanta' Exchange. They were refused a seat there. This being the vulgarity of mind in the city of Boston, the Haytien gentleman was, of course, desirous to quit it. Application was made to the agent of the Consard line of British steam packets, Samuel S. Lewis, Esq. for a passage. He was refused a passage in the cabin when his color was ascertained. Mr. Lewis was reminded of the return of C. Lenox Remond from England, by one of the same line of packets. He could not at first think that any but while men had been accommodated by this line of British government packets, On inquiry, however, finding it to be the fact that Mr. Remond had actually been a cabin-passenger, Mr. Lewis stated that he had not been allowed to come to the table, and that the regulations of the Mr. Lewis stated that he had not been allowed to come to the table, and that the regulations of the steamers in this respect, might not be infringed upon. The Haytien gentleman might, however, take another class of accomodations, on payment of \$50 more than usual, and with the understanding that he was

It has not been understood that Mr. Lewis had, individually, any objections, but that he was influenced by the fact that one single passenger was no object to the line: while the reception of colored passengers would create great loss and confusion, and indeed would not be permitted by the southern

It is with great pain that an American is obliged to admit the low state of civilization, the lack of knowledge of the world, and the servility to the slave-power, to say nothing of the utter absence of Christianity, which these facts indicate in the 'Ath-

Christianity, which these racis indicate in the Addense of the republic.

The It is to be hoped that the moral power of British anti-slavery opinion will be brought to bear upon this matter as it ought.—c.

From the Boston Morning Chronicle. Case of Jonathan Walker.

Case of Jonathan Walker.

HARWICH, Aug. 2, 1844.

FRIEND LEAVITT—I learn from the Morning Chronicle of the 27th, that Jonathan Walker has been 'captured,' and taken into safe keeping by the officers of the general government.

Query.—What have we of the North to do with slavery? Florida, 'against the peace and dignity' of which, according to the Pensacola Gazette, 'a most daring outrage has been committed by the abduction of seven negroes,' let it be remembered, is a territory of the United States, and wholly under the control of Congress.

My object in writing is, mainly to give you and the public some information relative to the character of Mr. Walker. Jonathan Walker is a native of this town—a citizen of old Massachusetts. He is

this town—a citizen of old Massachusetts. He is about forty years of age, and has been long known among us for his uprightness and integrity of cha-racter.

He is kind and affable in his manners, and lib-

eral in his views and feelings; and whoever formed his acquaintance could not fail to discover that ed his acquaintance could not fail to discover that his was a warm, generous, and sympathizing heart. He is a man of undaunted courage, and has had it put to the severest test on several occasions besides the present. He has spent six or eight years at the South, and had a fair opportunity to observe the workings of the 'peculiar institution,' and it was there in the widst of slavery, that his abhorrence of oppression has been deepened and strengthened, until he has thus offered himself a 'living sacrifice' to the cause of freedom.

until he has thus offered himself a 'living sucrifice' to the cause of freedom.

The boat in which Mr. Walker left Pensacola was one which he purchased in this town, and carried South, intending to sell her, and return home by the West. Up to a short time previous to his leaving Pensacola, such was still his intention, as appeared by letters received by his friends here. His son, a young man about 20, who accompanied his father to Florida, and left there a short time before his father, stated that such was his intention when he left him; so that his effort to 'let go the cantives' annears not to have been long premedicaptives' appears not to have been long premeditated. Mr. Walker has a large and almost helpless family in this place, consisting of a wife and eight children; three of them under four years, who are in addition to the heavy calamity just fallen upon them, destitute of many of the nec-essaries of life. He has also an aged father and mother living, who were mainly dependent on him for support in their declining years. The slaves, as I am informed by Mrs. Walker, were several of them professors of the Christian religion—' brethren of the household of faith,' and ' heirs of an heavenly inher-

The staff of this large family is now ruthlessly torn away—perhaps, ere this, dashed in pieces. And for what? The offence of which he is guilty is an attempt to 'deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor,' to 'rid the poor and needy out of the hand of the wicked.' What mode of punishment will be applied to his case, remains to be seen. The South, if it has not already learned, will soon have to learn that the last way to put down abolitionists is to hang them; that it is putting them app in more than one sense of the word, as is fully shown by the history of the past. It is not more true that 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church,' than that, for every abolitionist 'offered up' on the altar of American slavery, there springs up' on the altar of American slavery, there springs up in his place 'an host,' more zealous and untiring in the cause of freedom and humanity than him that

in the cause of freedom and humanity than him that is sacrificed.

I learn from the Pensacola Gazette of July 20th, received here last evening, that the United States steamer Gen. Taylor was employed to convey Mr. Walker from Key West to Pensacola, and that a United States District Judge was to sit upon his case, and that he had determined to 'hold a special court in a few days' for his trial! Surely, when the governmental navy and federal judiciary are prostituted to the vile and wicked purposes of hunting down and destroying abolitionists, it is time for the people to awake! Verily, if the ermine of our judiciary be not stained by such things, it is because it is already so corrupted as not to admit of further pullution. When the true issue, which is, shall southern slavery be abolished, or northern freemen be hanged by the neck, shall be fairly forced upon the consideration of every northern man by the hanging of some of our respectable citizens, like Torrey and Walker, it will not take long, in my humble opinion, to decide the contest.

Walker, it will not take long, in my humble opinion, to decide the contest.

The war begins to assume the right kind of aspect; and we can well afford the sacrifice of some of our brave spirits, to secure the great cloud of witnesses' which will come up in their stead. The fires of martyrdom, are already lighted; let the tocsin be sounded—strongly, clearly, certainly. Yours, for the cause, LORING MOODY.

Progress.

In 1840, the Democrats tried to brand the Whigs as foes to slavery, and friends of the anti-slavery cause; while the Whigs repelled the charge with indignation, and were zealous to clear themselves of

all suspicion.

In 1844, the Whigs are anxious to prove themselves foes to slavery, and friends of the anti-slavery cause; and the Democrats are just as anxious to disprove their pretensions!

What does this indicate?

What does this indicate?
Another new thing under the sun. The National Intelligencer publishes, with remarks calculated to attract general attention, the letter of Cassius M. Clay to the Whigs of Ashtabula, in which be thus characterizes the two old parties:
'The Whigs for Liberty, the Democracy for slavery!' the creed of the former, 'with a brotherhood as expansive as the race of man,' knowing 'no distinction of nation, tongue or coton:'-and in which he calls upon the Whig party 'to vindicate the Declaration of Independence, and restore our good name among nations, by making eternal war upon elavery, whether it comes from the executive or constituent'!!
Surely, surely, these are the latter days.—Cincincinnati Philanthrepist.

RATOR.

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NEEAL.

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Extract from an eloquent speech delivered at a reland, by the Rev. T. Spencer :-

I hold free trade to be one of the rights of man I hold free trade to be one of the light of that, if loud cries of 'Hear'] that nothing can take from him. I hold it to be right to be exercised at all times, under all circumstances, and with all nations; and that there can be no case in which free trade ought to be infringed bpon. It is the only sure foundation. God has caused the earth to be different all the control of the c ought to be introduced the earth to be differently divided—some climates warmer, some colder, some possessing iron, some possessing corn, some fruits, but all these things diversified, so that when there is not 'corn in Canaan, there is in Egypt,' and it was his intention that man should have the benefit of all that was produced in every part of the earth. It is for his honor and our comfort of the earth. It is for his honor and our comfort the carth. that it should be so. And the Christian religion, which is declared to be Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will towards men, ever be fully carried out until the ministers of that religion come forward and advocate this great and good principle. [Great cheering.] I have before me the testimony of a very great man in his day— a man, indeed, who has not been very long dead— not a clegyman of my own church, but Robert Hall, the Baptist minister. [Hear, hear.] He says:

'If there is any class of persons whose opinions on these questions are entitled to deference and respect, they are, undoubtedly, political economists—men who have made the sources of national wealth the "they are, undoubtedly, political economists—men who have made the sources of national wealth the principal object of their inquiry; and where will we find one, from Adam Smith to the present time, who has not reprobated the interference of the legislature with the price of corn, to say nothing of the reasoning of that great philosopher, which is unanswerable. Common sense will teach us, that laws to raise the price of such a commodity are unjust and oppressive upon the whole community for the exclusive benefit of a part.' [Loud cheers.]

Now, I may be told that the free trade which have advocated can hardly be carried out in the case where the countries we trade with, grow their produce by slave labor; and as I have taken some cor spicuous part in this matter, I may be allowed now, after all that has been said in the country, to give my preacht opinions on this point. [Hear, hear.] I have no idea of altering a rule after it has been once established. If a man, in coming to the Bible, once established. If a man, in coming to the Bible for instance, once makes up his mind, from externa and internal evidence, that its pages are genuine and authentic, then he is not to cavil at any particu-har word afterwards, but to recollect the conclusion he had previously come to. [Hear, hear.] Every e takes for granted certain axioms and defini-Euclid begins with his definitions and postutions. Euclid begins with his definitions and postu-lates. If you grant these, you must not diviate from them; in every proposition afterwards you must take them for granted, and as settled. So Sir Isaac Newton, when he commenced his 'Principia,' begins with his definitions, his anxioms, postulates; and if we go so far with him, we must not afterwards quar-rel with him on these points. So in this country, supposing we did not know a place where slavery existed—supposing we did not yet know. America existed—supposing we did not yet know America
—supposing we did not yet know the Brazils and its
inhabitants—and suppose we had come to the conclassion that free trade was the right of man; that it was only just; that it was only right that he should be allowed to enjoy that self-supporting and self-ad-justing system, which would enable every man to do his best in the markets of the world,—you are not afterwards to alter it from circumstances either here or there—you cannot say, 'You shall not trade with Russia, because the emperor has not pleased us with his conduct towards the Poles; you shall not trade with another country, because they are Mahometans, or because they are idolaters, and rob God of the honor due to him. But am I to be an-awerable for all these things? My question is this: 'Have you agreed previously with me that free trade is right?' If you have, manfully adhere to what you have approved, and keep to your bargain. [Cheers.] Do not always be seeking to examine the founda-Do not always be seeking to examine the foundations. Then with respect to this slave produce. have been a member of the anti-slavery socie many years past, and I have heard them argue that free labor will beat slave labor, if you will only let it be tried. Yet here are the same persons contending against the trial being permitted. Why, then, I say, they have no faith in their own principles. [Cheers.] I know, that under the old poor law, when paupers were to be had in a parish at 5s. a week, and free laborers for 9s., the farmers have said that they would rather pay 9s. for independent labor, than 5s. for pauper labor. [Hear, hear.] The fact is, that the one works with a feeling of independence; he knows that he is working for himself; probably he works by the piece, and he knows at the same time that he can lay by for sickness or old age, and is in better condition, and will do ten times the amount of work that a pauper or a slave will do; whilst the man who works without such a stimulus has no feeling of honorable emulation about him, , they have no faith in their own principle has no feeling of honorable emulation about him and will not do so much justice to his employe Then these persons say that slaves are stolen, and that, therefore, slave produce is stolen goods. cannot quite see the inference here attempted to be t does not follow that the earth on which a man treads is stolen earth because the man himself is stolen; and yet these persons believe it. [Hear.] Now suppose that it were so: I am sorry to sa that in that case they convict themselves of sin and of being the greatest criminals in the country. That is not a sin in me, but it is in them. I do not hold it to be stolen produce; and therefore, as whatever is not of faith is sin, this is of faith in me, and is no sin. If a man knows a thing to be good, and does it not, he sins; if a man believing it to be sin ful to use, yet uses slave-grown cotton, slave-grown tobacco, or slave-produced gold, copper, and silver, why, he condemns himself. [Cheers.] But then the answer is, 'Two blacks cannot make one white. But then the answer is, "Two blacks cannot make one white. [A laugh.] Suppose we are condemned so far, surely we are better than you, who use slave-grown sugar, and cotton, and other things." No; I say so far from being better, you are much worse. The Scripture says, 'He that effendeth in one point is guilty of salt.' You are guilty of the slave-grown sugar which you do not touch; you are guilty of using slave-grown produce, because you wilfully use slave-grown cotton, wilfully smoke slave-grown to bacco, and wilfully take up your nose slave-grown and wilfully take up your nose slave-grown [Great cheers.] I have seen men who have refused even slave-grown cotton, and yet I have known those very men with slave-produced gold in their pockets. [Laughter.] I have said to them, 'Show me a penny or a sovereign;' and they have replied, 'Well; but we cannot do without this—we could not live.' But my answer is, 'It is not nenessary for you to live if you set up so high a stand-ard. There have been martyrs at the stake who have not accepted their lives, even though by signing their names to a recantation this might saved them.' Men there are, however, who said, 'It is sin against God to touch anything it the shape of slave-grown produce, and yet they have had slave-produced gold in their pockets.

[Cheers.] I am convinced that the Master we serve, or the Creator who made us, never expects such slavery from us as always to be examining everything we touch. This book—this paper (referring to the prayer book in his hand)—is made of slave-grown cotton. He never can expect from us that we should be trembling at every step, nor charge us with sinning in using slave-grown produce. I am, we should be trembling at every step, nor charge us with sinning in using slave-grown produce. I am, therefore, decidedly of opinion that government is in error in allowing this idea to weigh with them as an argument for a moment; I am convinced that every one of them in their own minds knows better, but that they do not wish to offend the feelings of people who think otherwise. I cannot however that there is such a feeling; it is the mispeople who think otherwise. I cannot but regret that there is such a feeling; it is the misfortune of this country that such a feeling exists in fortune of this country that such a feeling exists in the minds of many good men; but whenever charity and pity occupy the mind in the place of justice, all kinds of blunders are sure to be the result. [Cheers.]

# Seventh-Day Baptists.

At the Ninth Anniversary of the S. D. B. Central Association, held at De Ruyter, N. Y., June 5th, 1844, the following resolution on slavery was passed: Whereas, by a resolution of our General Conference, all religious connexion with slavery and slave-holders was disclaimed; and whereas, we cordially

respond to the spirit of that resolution, therefore, 'Resolved, That not only as Christians, but a men and American citizens, it is our duty in every reasonable way to discountenance slavery and us all proper means for its abolition.'

The Newbernian, N. C., of the 9th inst. says: We learn that on Friday evening last, Measra. Benjamin and Henry Mace, Executors of the late Joseph Physic of this county, left the port of Newbern for Philadelphia, with twenty-one emancipated slaves I'hiladelphia, with twenty-one emancipated slaves under their charge. Mr. Physic died a few years since, and left these persons free, making arrangements for sending them from the State in accordance with the laws of North Carrolina.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Bradbarn's Position Defiaed.

My Dear Sin:

In yours of the 22d ult, you request me to define my anti-slavery position, that my friends may know where I stand. At first, I deemed a compliance with this request would be a work of supercregation. But I am now quite disposed to comply with it. For I find, that while some imagine that I am about to vote for Heary Clay, others, declaring I have abandoned the American Anti-Slavery Society, represent me to have 'joined the Liberty party,' while others, again, insist that I am 'opposed to that party.

1. As to my being about to vote for Mr. Clay, I apprehend the eight of some of my old Whig friends must have been the father of that thought. I am unconscious of having said of other any thing, since my conversion to anti-slavery, to authorize such an impression; unless it may have been authorized by the error I committed, four years ago, in voting for 'Tippecance and Tyler too.'

A word, in passing, about that error. It was a great one. I soon perceived it to be such; though none of those who so kindly endeavored to expose the error, were fortunate enough to show, distinctly, in underestimating the importance of a reformer's seeming to be consistent, as well as being so. If there ever were, or may be, circumstances, in which an abolitionist might consistently vote for a slave-holder, it would still be quite impossible to make most persons are how he could do so. I felt the full force of this difficulty, in the distribution of the confidence of such minds as integrity itself. Say what you will, reason the matter never so ingeniously, and you shall still not say of my honesty, but of my consistency, almost as requisite a condition of the confidence of such minds as integrity itself. Say what you will, reason the matter never so ingeniously, and you shall still not say of my honesty, but of my consistency, almost as requisite a condition of the confidence of such minds as integrity itself. Say what you will, reason the matter never so ingeniously, and y I was never so prodigal of charity as to give either of those particle of friendship for abolition; though, with an effrontery approaching the sublime, both honor and gratitude have been claimed by the Whig party, merely because all its representatives in Congress have not perjured themselves, by refusing to sustain the right of petition, in the sustentation of which, abolitionists have only the same interest as other citizens. Years ago, I became satisfied, that, regarding either principles or measures, no substantial difference existed between the two great parties; notwithstanding the noisy efforts of demagogues to make the fact appear otherwise. And since the Whig project of a U. S. Bark has become, in the words of Mr. Webster, an obsolete idea, that difference, as I shall presently have occasion more particularly to remark, is far from having been increased. Now, as ever, all the questions which divide those

How, then, could I, who still glory in the name of an abolitionist, how could you, my friend,—for you told me you had not fully decided how you should act in the premises,—or how could any other man, claiming to be an abolitionist, consent to vote for Henry Clay? He is the author of that most monstrous of all dogmas ever uttered on this side of per-dition: 'That is property, which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property.' He has told us, that, were he 'a citizen of the planting States—the southern or south-western States— he should have opposed, and would continue to ophe should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emuncipation, gradual or immediate. He has declared 'the liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States,' to be incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants'; and he is the president of a society, whose grand object it is to expatriate our colored freemen; than which, it were difficult to conceive of a design more thoroughly diabolical. He has asserted, that our national 'government is bound to protect the domestic slave trade,' which John Randolph, himself a slaveholder, pronounced to be worse in some respects than the African trace itself, and which John Quincy Adams, though never calling himself an abolitionist, has declared it to be 'the duty of Congress immediately to abolish.' He has expressed hilarious joy, that 'neither of the two great parties in this country has any design or aim at abolition.' He lives, he rotes in luxury, by plundering of all their earnings, some sixty American citizens; and, at the same time, clamors, like a Strates for the dwolf because it to be 'the delived into the bosom of this time.' I have been a support of any party that finds in a slaveholder a fit representative of its inclined in the country has any design or aim at abolition.' He lives, he rotes in luxury, by plundering of all their earnings, some sixty American citizens; and, at the same time, clamors, like a Strategie of American Live developed the developed of the day. With my whole sou!, therefore, I say, Let Texas be received into the bosom of this guilter nation, rather than that abolitionists should prostitute their influence to the support of any party that finds in a slaveholder a fit representative of its inclined in the content of the work of the support of the sup

to gloss over. These are quite too small matters for an abolitionist to spend much time on, in discussing the demerits of a slaveholder. You would not at-

erty party, and gone over to the Whigs,—and Slade, and Gladings, and Cassius M. Clay, and even our riend Child, who all still profess to be abolitionists, avowing a determination to vote for this transcendent slaveholder, and doing what they can to induce there to vote for him. And carefully, most carefully, have I considered the 'arguments,' which those gentlemen have presented to the pablic, in justification of the course they in compendation of the course they are compendation of the course they are considered to the pablic, in justification of the course they are compendation of the course they are considered to the pablic of the course they are compendation of the course they are considered to the pablic of the course they are considered to the pablic of the course they are considered to the pablic of the course they are th fully, have I considered the 'arguments, which they are presented to the pablic, in justification, or rather in commendation, of the course they are pursuing. What are those 'arguments'? They are, in substance, that the election of Mr. Clay will 'aettle, and forever put at rest, several great nationary as well as talking, for the slave; to so voting under Texas. I tell those friends, that no 'great questions,' now agitating the country, can be 'settled,' so long as the all-disturbing force of American slavery shall be allowed to exist. By the election of Henry Clay, a new set of hungry office-seekers may be 'settled,' perhaps be 'put at rest,' on fall stomachs, for the space of four years, in the places now occupied by mercenary minions of John Tyler; and that is the only 'great question,' which his election is at all likely to 'settle.'

But what, professedly, are those great questions, to settle which, the friends in reference are about, in apparent violation of all their anti-slavery princito cast their votes for a prince of slave ence between the Whig and Democratic parties. Nearly all the principal leaders of the latter, have avowed a willingness to sustain all the 'protection' that Mr. Clay himself asks for, or would deem it wise to accept. Even Mr. Polk, though probably opposed to a tariff for the mere purpose of protection, yet proclaims himself to be in favor of so levying the duties, as to afford, incidentally, 'sufficient protection to all the great interests of the country.' Practically, then, the views of that gentleman and those of Mr. Clay amount to the same thing. And the present tariff, so satisfactory to the Whigs, was enacted, as Mr. Webster, in his Faneuil Hall speech, very ingenuously declared, by the votes of both Whigs and Democrats, and would not, and could not, have been passed without the aid of the latter. One thing is certain (our friend Child has himself proved it): Whether the Whigs or the Democrats, have been so adjusted as to throw the main burden of supporting the government on the hard-handed working men of the North; exempting the slaveholding oligarchists from contributing their just share of the public revenue; though the national government, whether administered by Whigs or by Democrats, has always prostituted a large portion of that revenue to the maintenance of slavery, which both of those parties, with brows of brass, are pleased to tell us the people of the North have nothing to do with.

ticularly to remark, is far from having been increased. Now, as ever, all the questions which divide those parties, will be found, at bottom, to be questions of mere dollars and cents. The anti-slavery question, viewed in its pecuniary bearings alone, is incomparably more important than the whole of them; while it has a benevolent, a moral, and a religious importance, infinitely outweighing all pecuniary considerations.

If uential politically, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, morally, morally, morally, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, and utterly, and utterly, and nevperson: Ily, politically, morally, morally, morally, and utterly, and utt Mr. Clay, after all his fierce denunciation of 'Capt.
Tyler' and 'the old Roman,' for their exercise of the veto power, and after urging an amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish that power altogether; after all this, would be, himself, veto a bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, for the admission of Texas? If so, then is he a less consistent politicia

than I have taken him to be. I believe the importance, at least the relative importance, of this question of admitting Texas, has been grearly magnified by many abolitionists. In my judgment, its admission, bad as it is might be, were by no means the worst calamity that could be-

terprise? The best of them may care as much for American citizens; and, at the same time, clamors, like a Stentor, for the 'Protection of American Industry.' He has been accustomed to pour forth unmeasured slander and abuse of all who are worthy the name of abulishingts. And no longer ago the state of a bulishingts. the name of abolitionists. And no longer ago than the last spring, he exulted, before an audience of slaveholders in North Carolina, in his whole course, base and profligate as it has been, in relation to this great question of humanity.

I have said nothing of Mr. Clay's duelling and his I have said nothing of Mr. Clay's duelling and his add the superfluous declaration, that he was 'not an alleged gambling, which certain very religious people, about to vote for him, have taken so much pains itors, would sink our two and a haif millions of slaves to the bottomless pit, were it necessary to give their party the ascendency. If they are honest men, and the demerits of a slaveholder. You would not attempt to deepen the infamy of a convicted pirate, by expatiating on the enormity of a petty larceny he had committed. Besides, I think as well of Mr. Clay's alleged gambling and his duelling, as I do of Mr. Polk's lauded picty, or of the piety of any other manstealer.

Most deeply have I regretted to find, that Burchard,—who is said to have just abandoned the Liberty party, and gone over to the Whigs,—and Slade, and Giddings, and Cassius M. Clay, and even our most as soon suspect them of resisting the authority most as soon suspect them of resisting the authority. really believe the opinions of Mr. Clay, on all 'great national questions,' worthy of acceptance, why do

settle, and forever put at rest, several great national questions,' secure certain great interests of the country, and prevent, especially, the annexation of Texas. I tell those friends, that no 'great questions,' now agitating the country, can be 'settled,' so long as the all-disturbing force of American slavery shall it, trampled on its own Constitution, and therefore be allowed to exist. By the election of Henry Clay, a new set of hungry office-seekers may be 'settled,' perhaps be 'put at rest,' on fall stomachs, for the space of four years, in the places now occupied by mercenary minions of John Tyler; and that is the abolish slavery by voting; a measure, always sanc-tioned by the Society itself, until, a few months ago it made this most fantastic somerast; with those 'arguments,' as with that proscription, I have but little patience. Arguments, in favor of this new movement, founded on grounds of entire non-resistance, I could listen to, with respect, if addressed to me as a man, and not as an abolitionist; for I can One, and the most prominent of them, is that of the tariff. But I have yet to see the evidence, that on this question there is any essential, practical difference between the Whig and Democratic parties. as only the veriest nonsense. I do not be-lieve the movement would have been set on foot, had there been no obnoxious Liberty party standing,

> hostilities were not re-commenced at the fixed by the armistice. itisfaction to find that justice is on the side I have the honor to renew to you assu

3. The report of my having 'joined the Liberty party' | probably arose from myhaving spoken in a convention and some other meetings, called by members of that party, during my recent visit at Bangor; although the Liberty party paper of that city, in a notice it did me the honor to take of my humble speeches on the occasions referred to, spoke of me as belonging to

My position in relation to the Liberty party My position in relation to the Liberty party, for years past, is known to you. Regarding it as a division of the grand anti-slavery army, whether laboring, as I have usually labored in this cause, as a private individual, or under the official sanction of the American Society, I have had nothing to say, either for or against that party; as I have had nothing to say, either for or against, the no-voting, or non-resistance, section of abolitionists. I have chosen to occupy ground, on which all real abolitionists, that is to say, all refusing to support pro-slavery men, in either the Church or the State, might consistently and cordially meet me. At the same time, I have remained for the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, as a better fulfilment of a promise to write for its columns, than any thing else I could office.

PRESENTATION OF THE STANDARD. and cordially meet me. At the same time, I have not failed to urge all government men to go to the

York, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, where I enjoyed large opportunities of witnessing its doings, and communing with many of its leading spirits, that it had already become, actually, a most efficient antislavery instrumentality; most efficient, I will add, morally, as well as politically. I then indulged a strong hope, that the unfortunate warfare, which, from the beginning, had been going on between it and the American Society, would soon be brought to a close, and all political abolitionists belonging to the latter be left free to act with the former. Had the resolves, passed by the American Society, at its Decade meeting, held in Philadelphia, in December last, been duly regarded, this desirable consummanlast, been duly regarded, this desirable consumma-tion would have been realized. But our old Society tion would have been realized. But our old Society has grown more belligerant. It is no longer content with cannonading the Liberty party, for the alleged sins of a few of its members. But, making voting itself, under this government, a crime against God, it now wars against that party, per se, as Captain Tyler would say, and points its non-resistance artillery, as Henry Clay hurls his thunder, at all, of every party and of none, who dare carry their anti-slavery principles to the ballot-box. I now, though I cannot here state the reasons of this conclusion, further than I may have already indicated them, regard the Liberty party as the most efficient of the standard of immediate and universal freedom in our own land, and which still carries it onward through the bettest of the conflict, step by step, and ever higher and higher, till it announces to the world that freemen can have no union with slaveholders. (Applause.) The contemplation of it should ever impel us onward, and may that God who is ever with the true and the just, strengthen us to follow it to the last. (Applause.)

Our confidence in the Amorican Anti-Slavery Society is great, because we know that the weapons of

GEO. BRADBURN. Truly yours, GEO.
To John B. Swanton, Esq., } Bath, Me. Aug. 9, 1844.

### A Tyrant's Logic.

Ex-Governor Seward of New York, in reply to an invitation to attend a State meeting of the Whigs in Michigan, says in a letter dated June 12th, if he should come, he could only speak of sundry topics, among others,
'The deplorable error of adding bulwarks to the

falling institution of SLAVERY, WHICH IS THE CHIEF CAUSE of ALL OUR NATIONAL CALAMITIES AND THE ONLY SOURCE OF NATIONAL DANGER, and to implore the free people of Michigan to stand by the cause of Human Freedom.

# The Work of the Home Squadron.

The Home Squadron is an expensive affair, that our readers may see the uses of it, we copy the following from the Louisville Journal of last Mon-

groes, and one white man, calling himself Capt. Walker. They were from Pensacola. The United States steamer Gen. Taylor had arrived at Pensocola, having on board Walker and the negroes he stole from

Beautiful business for vessels of war. Our navy Beautiful business for vessels of the state of understrapper, runner, has a high vocation—that of understrapper, runner, has a high vocation—that slaveholders. What business and slave-catcher, for the slaveholders. ness have officers, commissioned and paid by the U States, thirteen of which abhor and repudiate slave-ry, on board of vessels, over which floats the flag of the whole Union, whose Constitution does not admit that there can be property in man—to put themselves out to service to slavery, catching its victims, and bearing them back to never-ending bondage? Are they paid for this? They have no more right to do irty work, than Congress has to station catch poles for the slaveholders, under pay of government, all along the line of the free States bordering on slavery.—Cincinnati Philanthropist.

# Mexico and Texas.

The Courier of 26th ult. has the following trans Republic and Mexico:

Manifesto to President Samuel Houston, informing him of the re-commencement of hostilities against the usurpers of Texas. FIRST BRIGADE OF THE NORTH, ?

Head Quarters. The time fixed by the supreme government in the armistice concluded the 15th February of the present year with the commissioners of Texas having expired, his Excellency has called to mind, that from freedom are eternal in their nature, and infinite in pired, his Excellency has called to mind, that from the 11th of the present month hostilities are reopened against the inhabitants of this department, and I communicate to you the declaration of his Excellency. I also make known to you that my government has seen with well-founded indignation the perfidy of the inhabitants of said territory, towards a Republic whose generous conduct towards them they misunderstood in relation to a question in which they were thought to be acting with good faith. They have abused the confidence of, the Republic by violating the conditions of the armistice respecting the commissioners, who according to the 4th aring the commissioners, who according to the 4th article of said armistice, should have repaired to the city of Mexico, in order to regulate our differences so far as their propositions might be admissible. His Excellency the President, convinced that the honor and dignity of the nation require the chas-tisement of a conduct so little creditable, has ordertisement of a conduct so little creditable, has ordered ine to apprise you of his resolution, so that it may be well understood that it is not through timidity or want of power, but because his Excellency has always listened to the voice of humanity, that

Notwithstanding my regret in thinking that blood is once more about to flow, yet in transmitting to you the declaration of the President, I enjoy the cause, which reposes on sacred and imprescriptable rights. In this we place our confidence as well as in the valor of our troops. When the struggle shall once more begin, the civilized world will judge between us, and the fortune of war cannot but be favorable to those who fight for their country against

my high consideration. ADRIEN WOLL.
Head quarters, Mier, 16th June, 1844.
To Gen. Samuel Houston.

# THE LIBERATOR | us to say that we will no longer be a pan

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1844.

The New-England A. S. Convention. In the absence of Mr. Garrison at the annual me

vention, 1844.

not failed to urge all government men to go to the polls, and, when there, always to make anti-slavery paramount to all other questions, voting for such men only as were known to be out-spoken, active, thorough-going abolitionists. This attitude of neutrality, if I may so term it, received the sanction, in my case at least, of the American Society, until the commencement of its present wild crusade against all voting, under the national Constitution.

Though originally opposed to the policy of an independent anti-slavery political organization, I have, for the last two or three years, felt the need, a growing need, of such an organization, And however moderately I may once have estimated even the potential efficiency of the Liberty party, I found, during my tour, last year, through Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, where I enjoyed large opportunities of witnessing its doings, and advanced towards Mr. Garrison, speaking and the platform with the banner in his hand which he had designed and executed for the New-England Convention. It bore, in a red field, an eagle preying upon a fettered and prostrate slave, illustrative of American Anti-Slavery Society—formed Dec. 6, 1833.—This Banner presented May 31st, 1844.—NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Mr. Charler For The Liberator.]

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Walcott entered the Mariboro' chapel where the Convention was in session, and ascended the platform with the banner in his hand which he had designed and executed for the New-England Convention. It bore, in a red field, an eagle preying upon a fettered and prostrate slave, illustrative of American Anti-Slavery Society—formed Dec. 6, 1833.—This Banner presented May 31st, 1844.—NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Mr. Charler For The Liberator.]

the artist, and advanced towards Mr. Garrison, speaking

In the name of the New-England Convention, I present this banner to the President of the American Anti-Slavery Society; because we believe that this battalion of the sacramental host of God's elect, is one that no obstacle can check, that no temptations can overcome, that no fetters can bind; and because we would also thus testify our conviction, that no hand is worthier to bear such a token of high esteem and deep trust in its behalf, than the hand that first unfurled the standard of immediate and universal freedom in our own land, and which still carries it onward through

cated them, regard the Liberty party as the most effi-cient anti-slavery instrumentality; as the grand in-strument, indeed, by which slavery, in this country, is to be overthrown; while I consider all other abo-lition instrumentalities as chiefly useful, in so far only as they shall tend to establish a right system of ciety is great, because we know that the weapons of cal action; such a system, as it is the aim of pons have been already announced to the world in the that party to carry out. Therefore, if I have not declaration of its sentiments put forth by this Society joined the Liberty party,' I shall certainly avail myself of the earliest opportunity of joining it. The good may come. They lead us to reject, and to entreat perfect hatred with which it has come to be regarding the oppressed to reject bloodshed and violence for dethe oppressed to reject bloodshed and violence for de-ded, as well by pro-slavery religionists as by pro-slavery politicians, who equally affect to be horrified at its having made anti-slavery 'a political matter,' tells me plainly enough, that its blows are felt, and felt in the right quarter. moral corruption; the destruction of error by the potency of truth, the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love, and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of

We rejoice to have this opportunity to present WM. LLOYD GARRISON, as the President and repre-'Discussion implies deliberation deliberation is preliminary to action. The people of the north have no right to act upon the subject of southern starry, and therefore THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO DELIBERATE—NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS.'—
Clay's Speech, 1837.

WM. LLOYD Garrison, as the President and representative of the American Society, formed on his most tion and in consequence of his labors, this token of our confidence in him and in it. Both have been faithful to the highest principle of immediate emancipation, without compensation or expatriation. The American Society, formed on his most tion and in consequence of his labors, this token of our confidence in him and in it. Both have been faithful to the highest principle of immediate emancipation, without compensation or expatriation. can Anti-Slavery Society has remained true under With such a declaration on record, how is it possible for any honest and real friend of the freedom of discussion, or the 'right of petition,' conscientiously to give his vote for Henry Clay. are heard above all the din of conflicting parties, that our constitutional relation to slavery is criminal and full of danger, and must be broken up: and we therefore bind ourselves anew to go forward with it, in entire confidence in the overruling justice of God, and with our feet planted upon the Declaration of Independence and the truths of divine revelation as the everlasting rock. We may be defeated, but our principles never. Come what may to us, our persons, our interests, our reputations, truth, justice, reason, humanity, must and will gloriously triumph! (Overwhelming applause.) Mr. Garrison could not for some moments reply, so

enthusiastic and continued were the cheers that greet-

As President of the American Society, and in behalf inst the wrecking sloop Eliza Catherine captured off Indian Key, a whale boat, containing seven ne- word with which the New-England Convention has emblazoned this token of its confidence entrusted to our guardianship. Eighteen hundred years ago the sentiments were first promulgated of which this banner is but a repetition. If it were a banner to be carried to the field of mortal strife, it would not be a banper for us, who, in joining the American Society avowed our principle, that in our advocacy of humanity there should be no blood shed except the blood of martyrdom. It is the distinctive feature of our enterprise that it gives no encouragement to worldly ambition, warlike strife, or plans of political preferment. But this is a banner, that I, as a man and as a follower of Christ, as one whose country is the world and whose brotherhood includes all mankind, can follow wherever it can be borne. It is a banner that I rejoice to receive in behalf of the American Society. We bear the name of this continent as significant of the place of our associate origin: not of the scope of our associate action. We bind up our mortal dewith those of the slaves,-not alone because they are ation of a paper notifying the President of Texas of the renewal of a state of hostility between that with us and we with them under the same governwith us and we with them under the same government, not because they are black; but we sympathiz with them and labor for them all over the world, as MEN, deprived of the very ground-work on which alone humanity can grow and flourish. Not to America only nor to the slave alone will our principles prove a blessing. Immense good will be effected through out the whole earth in proportion as they shall pre-

> ly will the world soon perceive the guilt of remaining a party to the political conspiracy that crushes them I rejoice to receive this banner, not on account of

the taste of the design, the skill of its execution or the costliness of the materials, but because it pertains to such a cause-because it is presented by a body of persons so just and uncompromising-and at a sear of such peculiar interest in our annals, and I would add also in the history of the world. It marks a great crisis in human affairs—and it will, I know, be mor highly appreciated not only by every friend of the Sci ciety, but by every friend of human freedom, near and far. Who that feels deeply and looks far, but mus rejoice at the decision which has been arrived at a day! Most heartily and thankfully do I rejoice in it though it be a step so far in advance of the many as to subject us to misrepresentation and misunderstanding from the many. Though the national union has hitherto afforded us no protection, though the nationa regis shields us not on the south side of Muson and Dixon's line, though we cannot go to the South ex-

cept to die an ignominious death, yet the cry will rise

still stronger against us now that we have as a body eeded from the Union. But is it really too much for

Union, but will aim to subvert and don which it rests? No, my friends! what we have done, and the words, Slaveholders', will be words of doon handwriting on the wall was the down of Let none who love their kind be found was that rallying word calls them to the confir glorious motto, comprehending in its few imaginable sacrifice. Let none be ashamed When the jubilee comes, we may torn to the of struggle and darkness, and exult that we want glorious sentiment in season to eave our

chance our country too. (Applause) Abolitionists have been assailed as if the Abolitionists may deed the enemies of God and man. They is branded as fanatics because they do reall cally believe the Declaration of Indepe through all the evil report and good report I trust we shall never shrink from owning such, in company with all those who hate in God, and sough: righteousness in every ege But now another term of opprobrium ed against us as the last device of Salas. W.

nounced and assailed as for exterminati For what? Take all the reports of our 8 all the official documents of our cause, and to find a single one which conflicts at all y gious faith or religious principle-with the God, with the religion of Christ, or with the of the Holy Spirit. It is a great Christian by with me. For Christianity goes for the freelo the rights of all. Christianity knows nothing or white, Jew or Greek, bond or free! No. male or female! (Overwhelming appiause are we accused of Jacobinism and infide could not believe that he can be a good be who sells men and women, or that a true can hold slaves, or a true union exist h tionists and slaveholders ;-this is the a Jacobinism. We know that he is no Christ ter who will not act and speak for the slave, that is no Christian church which stands ac way of those who do. 'The head and from infidelity hath this extent-no more. rise the cry of traitor; and let it come, I as come! I acknowledge its truth in refe slaveholding Constitution and a slaveholding ment-to slavery and a slaveholding olige we are not traitors to a free Con government, nor to the people of the United Our principles are the only ones on which a for stitution can be framed, or on which a free gon ment can stand. This is our treasun-thus fr traitors; and, I appeal to you as the de the revolutionary fathers, what should we be we any thing else? Looking to the example of Har and Adams, and Otis, we should not only allogiance from the Constitution, but we she on our swords and our knapsacks, and rush with the cry of Patrick Henry, Give me liber give me death! But we are not bloody-min cause we have been oppressed. Heaven is o ness that there is in us no malice or une ness, and that we have manifested neither words or deeds. An unkind spirit would re force and bloodshed. It would sacrifice the li well-being of others to the attainment of rights; but when have we done this? In all our tory, and with all our provocations, there is one who has done it. He did take up the awar attacked, in self-defence, and verifying the trut our scriptural principle, he did perish by the m Though he was wrong as a Christian, who shall

that, as a patriot, his deed was not glorious? We have commenced a mighty moral revolu which most still roll onward and onward til erowned with complete and triumphant success is now incomprehensible to the people at large. To know not what we mean by talking of a rev without taking up arms; but we are teaching it how incomparably more glorious, triumph manent is the revolution of opinion, than the tion of arms and blood. Glorious old Irelandisless the lesson. Her leading statesman, bating as he the tyranny of England, what says he? there never was a revolution that justified the ding of blood. Who, but he who has no faith doubt that O'Connell is in the right, and that he will conquer? Even now, she has the victory, the crown is on her head. Look! the mermy England stand still before her-their arms are use -their cannons are spiked! The white flag of pass floats higher than the bloody cross of England! (h) plause.)

Thun it has been and thus it will be with t have triumphed from the beginning, and we shall umph in the end, in the strength of our fidelity, diligence and our endurance. We will not play this miserable farce of political union-this tends tragedy to the slave. Steadfast to principle is one its demands, we are thereby strengthened for est other emergency of life. Yesterday was a glains day for tee-totalism.' How does the power of the moral sussion, by which the cause of total abstises has been carried forward, throw into the shade all it could be done by dint of carnal weapons! Wish glorious sign-what a bow of promise is the second

Here I wish to call your attention to a single for Who are the abolitionists? With hardly an each tion they are the tee-totallers. We are not one idea. We are not afraid that we shall, by righteous efforts, injure the cause of liberty: h are we afraid to obey God by looking at all and holding fast that which is good. The abo who is afraid to examine any thing that the donce of God brings up, he it is who cannot els the trial hour of our cause. Look where you wherever righteous principle is in conflict righteous practices, there you will find the abou iets. In the cause of purity you will find the st abolitionists. In the cause of peace still you will them in the front rank; and it is because t wholeness and consistency of character, which if adherence to a general principle induces. The not men of one idea, and that is the reason of tality which is to be discerned in the anti-sh cause. We have been maligned-deceived trayed;-thousands have fallen away from us, en and disappointed at the stern requisitions of very principle, and the impracticability of dele ing those who rely upon it as a guiding star; bald the cause is only the more potent for such desc.

Abolitionists! angels are looking down upon joyful approval. The eyes of the world are find a on you in intense expectation. All tyradis at all shalled against you by the force of a common draft. while the slaves behold you through tears of guith hope and exultation.

No matter for your characters. No honest as wish to have a character while slavery rem umphant in our land. By and bye you will be ! warded for all this loss and hazard. Nay! I take

back. How richly rewarded are we already! Ours being such a cause as it is, -grand, funda tal, indispensable ;-our principles being such as are, -general, just, unimpeachable; -our mean being such as they are, -Christian, peaceful, judicit. we know that God himself is with us for our tain," and we will go on to the end of the war i fullest confidence, that ere long we shall set if

[Overwholming applause, after which the Heres dawning of day of his great deliverance! whole immense audience rose to their feet with the nut enthusiastic expressions of satisfaction and approbe tion.

\*The Convention had voted to adjourn over out as, on account of a great temperance celebration.

FRIEND G. Knowing hoping the and interes the present and the N. ifested itse tion seems practise, at ing and he treat from weakened

WHO

No Unio

is number. truthfulnes Quite a n from our e posers, he will, and in the anti ing, held i the harmo vious effec any meeti address of tell you w able and e son in the controvert around us An asse this town to swell t their press

E. Dwelly Hingham Robert L. der, who I erator, if Hanove ADI

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Herewit

only on no but it give cause of a stranger purpose, z the anti-sl We are of nearly enslaved. We need influence hairs. Sh

was warli That revo sing of Go revolution an earthqu the mighti moral sen tion of tru of right un In aid o this Stand American the Amer its kind.

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that it she ering flesi banner, as the world This de It is a t heartodne thrice gre the millio this unbo Crusade non's mo steel, fed hands.

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tal comba

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But it

lishment

the weapout faithful shall lose hat we a a slave th Miss ciety o hich we mighty co

and blood adly st Agains

and reli ngaged,

ME HIV .-. NO.

for extermination a great Christian m ty goes for the freedo mity knows nothing of bond or free! No: whelming applause

laveholding oligarchy you as the descende to the example of Har are not bloody-min essed. Heaven is or manifested neither kind spirit would re did take up the sword wh

e did perioh by the sw a Christian, who sha i was not glorious? mighty moral rev nd triumphant wicce o the people at large. The f opinion, than the rehe who has no faith the right, and that Ire v. she has the victory Look! the mermyde her-their arms are u ! The white flag of

and verifying the truth

us it will be with us beginning, and we shall trength of our fidelity, nce. We will not pla litical union-this to adfast to principle in on eby strengthened for er low does the power of he cause of total abst throw into the shade all the of promise is the succes

With hardly an except lers. We are not me raid that we shall, by e cause of liberty : no by looking at all t h is good. The aboli any thing that the pro e it is who cannot stand se. Look where you iple is in conflict with un you will find the abolit ity you will find the ab e of peace still you will find and it is because of the y of character, which stri inciple induces. They that is the reason of the scerned in the anti-slave maligned -- deceivedatlen away from us, ours impracticability of deli t as a guiding star; but still potent for such desertion looking down upon you es of the world are fixed up ation. All tyrants are me force of a common dre ou through tears of gretcie

racters. No honest man wi while slavery remains to By and bye you will be for i hazard. Nay! I take ded are we already! as it is, -grand, fundat

Against every human device, power or principle rinciples being such as the peachable;—our measure bristien, peaceful, judicious self is with us for our Cap o the end of the war in t ere long we shall see the

e, after which the Here lime flood of sing, and the se to their feet with the mi satisfaction and appro-

Presentation of a Banner.

GARRISCN:

neskened or disheartened thereby, for our trust is not

is numbers, but in the justice of our cause and the

Quite a number of persons, who have stood aloof

on our enterprise, and in some cases been hitter op

it and give promise of becoming efficient laborers

the anti-slavery cause. Our annual county meet-

og, held in Hanson, which has been reported in the

tor, was very fully attended, and exceeded, in

harmony of feeling which prevailed, and the ob-

on effect which it has produced on this community,

meeting I ever attended in the Old Colony. The

you was excellent. His appeal in behalf of sepa

a from a slaveholding government was unansw

able and conclusive; and I have yet to meet the per-

on in that large assembly who has the courage to

vert a single position he advanced. The influ-

or of that meeting is felt, and is perceptible all

An association of devoted and sacrificing women of

is town and vicinity, are laboring with their hands

swell the contributions to the anti-slavery Pair, and

heir present zeal and activity promise much to that

Herewith I send you the remarks of Miss Elizabeth

Dwelly, who presented the Banner procured for the

ariam celebration of the first of August, and Mr

Robert L. Kiliam, a clergyman of the Universalist or

det, who has recently entered our ranks, who received

Yours for the cause

ADDRESS OF MISS E. F. DWELLY

ON PRESENTING THE BANNER.

Ma. Killam-It has fallen to my lot to presen

rough you, to the friends of immediate emancipa

apon this duty with pleasure; not only on account

ely on account of the justice and purity of our cause,

but it gives me pleasure to stand here on your own

ountenance with those who assemble to plead the

earty and cordial welcome to this platform.

We are engaged in a struggle for the emancipal

slaved. In this struggle we need your assistance.

airs. Shall we not have them? We are engaged in

ed out their blood and treasure. That revolution

is warlike and bloody-ours is peaceable and kind.

at revolution ended in slavery-ours, with the bles-

ng of God, shall end in liberty. Is it any the less a

ation because it does not break on the ear like

arthquake or an avalanche, spreading death and

iction through the land? Those revolutions are

ightiest in their results, which are seated in the

al sense of a nation, and which, by the applica-

of truth and love, raise up that nation's standard

aid of such a revolution as this, I present you

Standard. In that bird, you will recognize the

erican Engle. It is a bird of prey-fit emblem of

American people. But this is far the noblest of

surges itself with human flesh. For nearly sev-

ong years this bird has been preying on the vi-

the American people, who love to have it so. Is

not time this monster should be struck down?-

that it should no longer strike its talons into the quiv-

ing flesh of the bondman? Then, Sic. take this

he world, that for once they may look on a true pic-

are of their boasted liberty.

This device is no fancy sketch of imaginary wrong

s a true picture of the hypocrisy and hollow-

heartedness of the American Union. There are its

three great instrumentalities,-the Eagle, the Bayonet,

and the Bloodhound, - by which it is enabled to crush

he millions, and will continue to do so, so long as

Crusaders and warriors have marched to the car

on's mouth, and boldly met the charge of bearded

steel, led on by gorgeous banners, presented by fair

ands. Knights and 'Squires, in days of chivalry.

ombat, on shield and spear, to win from some fair

ealaurel wreath, or the simple praise of Good

But it is not to deeds like these I invite. I ask of

deeds of noble daring; and as a staff of accom-

shment I present you this Standard; and with it,

weapon you are to use-the sword of truth. Use

thfully, and the enemy falls. And ere your step

lese its elasticity, or your eye its lustre, may

at we are soon to celebrate, when there shall not be

Miss Dwelly-In behalf of the Anti-Slavery

ghty conflict which is raging in the midst of our

I receive not this Banner as the ensign of an unholy

bloody warfare, leading to mortal combat and

dy strife; but I receive it as the Banner of truth,

and love; and wherever it shall lead the way,

led by the light of these principles, we shall fear-

y follow, unawed by the frowns and anathemas

h are antagonistic to the inalienable rights, civil

eligious freedom of universal man, we have

n exterminating war, and this beautiful Ban-

pied us, that the weapons of our warfare are

as it waves to the breeze of heaven, shall ever

and us of our duty to God and humanity. It shall

careal, but mighty through God to the pulling

n of the strong holds of the adversary of human

a the terrible conflict in which we are mutually

Figed, we shall make no compromise with the en-

nor shall we ever yield any thing on the score

tiple. We shall assent so no terms but such

Justice and liberty dictate. We shall never

Banner while there is an arm to bear it

victory is won, and oppression and slavery

and injustice, truth and falsehood.

temies, or the jeers of friends.

its and freede

al community, between freedom and slavery, jus-

ety of Hanover, and of the friends of humanity,

e from your hand this elegant Banner ; around

REPLY OF REV. R. L. KILLAM.

e come an American year of Jubilee, like unto

bare entered the lists, and rushed impetuously to mor

this unholy compact is sustained.

held and brave lance.

slave throughout all the land.

ner, and hold it up to the gaze of this nation and

numanity, amid the shoutings and rejoicings

ight until it throws off the wrong.

erstor, if you think best.

Hanover, July 30, 1844.

same, which you are at liberty to insert in the Lib-

EDWARD Y. PERRY.

of Mr. Phillips, on that occasion, I need not

fulness of the positions on which we stand.

have recently joined us with a hearty goo

Knowing that it would be of interest to you, and hoping that it might be of some slight service to the enlistment is during the war. cause, I send you a few lines relative to the feeling and interest that prevail in this town and vicinity, at the present time. Since the position No union wit iders' has been taken by the Am. Society and the N. E. Convention, new life and vigor has manifested itself in the anti-slavery ranks; and a result its detested head in the dust, to rise no more forevertion seems to be forming to carry anti-slavery intu anion has been made by some, who have been waver ing and halting between their love of sect and their for humanity, a pretense to shelter their re rest from the anti-slavery ranks; yet we do not feel

sary of West India Emancipation, our hearts shall rejuice in the liberation of eight hundred thousand of and all who have figured in the medical profession our race from oppression and slavery. And while the art of poisoning, according to rule-have passe sadness will mingle with our joy, that is our own jute oblivion, the name of Priessnitz will be cheris land three millions of our citizens are still in bon- by millions as a benefactor of his race. dage, hope shall cheer us onward and upward in the I only wish somebody that understood the system

doubts, and misgivings we will fling to the four winds Hills of New-Hampshire, or the Green in a cause so holy as that in which we are engaged.

and who catch at the straws which float on the sea of effect political corruption; but we who have God, and truth, and justice on our side, should never doubt,

cherish a living faith that the day of redemption for Graefenberg, under Priesinitz, during the last few the oppressed in our own country is not distant, when years, and out of them all, I do not believe one could around the spotless banner of truth and purity, we be found, who does not possess the same horror of the shall gather ourselves, to offer upon the altar of free- mineral poisons. These guests have been from fifteen dom our mingled praises of joy and gladness.

Letter from Henry C. Wright, GRAEFENBERG, Silesia, Austria, May 23, 1844.

DEAR GARRISON :

on in the town of Hanover, this Banner. I enter process here—a weary, though not a very painful one.

It is infinitely better than taking medicine. There are about 400 guests here now, come to take the cure, from fifteen different nations. We are a singular col. this day our daily bread—and some mollars to e beauty and appropriateness of the Banner-not account. I have not been accustomed to see your lection. Priessnitz is certainly a wonderful man ;- IT.' about 40 years old-a little over perhaps-a peasant, use of the enslaved : and although you are almost who probably never in all his life read a book on medgranger to me, yet your reputation for integrity of urnose, zeal and efficiency in any cause you espouse, sarrant me in hailing you as a valuable accession to he anti-slavery ranks. Allow me, then, Sir, in the ame of the anti-slavery of Hanover, to give you a nearly three millions in our own land, who are We need the help of your experience; we need the duence of your name, your talents, and your gray avolution, which is destined to be productive of ghtier results than that in which the patriots of '76

then constant living in the cold air, and breathing it redemption of mankind from all human bonds-to the comfort will allow. Every day here is witness to the mighty work, and enable you all to hold on your way. entire cure of the most dreadful diseases of the skin, amid the whirl of revolution, undaunted, firm to God, and of chronic diseases. As to fevers, colds, searleall feel that a sure and certain remedy is at hand. against thee and the cause of anti-slavery shall pros One must be very unreasonable indeed, not to have per.' confidence in a remedy, which he sees daily to be so officacious. There is no mystery in it. There can know not the first elements of human freedom. I find be no deception. All is above-board. Each patient it nearly impossible to make them understand how sees and watches the progress and effects of the cure is possible for people to live without some God-ordsin in each and every other. of the highest order of intellect, are here and in the despotisms, are called,) some kind, gentle, affectionate, ere about 200 guests meet day, at meals, and in the walks. The symptoms of them. They have no idea that human beings can be

specific-that it will cure all diseases. Since I have to make it their great object to take care that the peu eaten up with disease and mercury, have away as incapable of being reached by cold water, or myriads of hired assassins, whom the people are any thing else; and it was like pronouncing their obliged to pay, to butcher the people if they attemp pletely exhausting the powers of life by taking poi. affairs. sons, and rendering them incapable of rallying again, they come here as a last resort. Priessnitz acts on the principle that health is the law of life, and disease and Russia; and one thing is certain, that it is the the exception; and that when any morbid matter gets into the system, the only way is, to assist the vital England, That Human Beings are nade for instienergies to throw it off, and that by means which TUTIONS, AND NOT INSTITUTIONS FOR HUMAN BEING deadly than that which is cast out. He says mineral excitements in the saloon on this matter. My watch poisons, of every kind, are worse for the system, and word is, down with every religious and political insti far more difficult to get out of it, than any morbid mat- tution under heaven that requires the sacrifice of on ter that is expelled by them; but that the application human being to support it. They point tauntingly t of cold water, in various ways, to the surface of the United States, and say, Go home and pluck the whole body, and its internal application by drinking, beam out of your own eye.' I tell them, I have root and the free circulation of pure cold air around the ed out of my heart every vestige of patriotism, and body, and the out-door exercise, absolutely necessary that the world is my country; and that if there be a as a part of the cure, strengthens the whole system, hole in my coat, that will not prove that there is n and throws out the disease, and leaves no enemy be- hole in theirs.

hind; and I believe he is right. You would be amused to see people come here, themselves, ofter a few days, freed from all troubles and amazed at themselves that it is so; but then, they heh we pledge ourselves to meet, and mingle in the stored.

the cold bath, the wet bandage, and the sitting bath.) woe to the overdoer! He had better be crucified by

mercury. The doctors have rallied to the rescue of their right to poison and kill under the sanction of a diplomafor doctors are licensed by governments to kill by poi- what is falsely called Christendom, be atheism. son, as soldiers and hangmen are by the sword, and The charge of the doctors was, that he used other age; for He is a God of love. He is love. But the means, besides water- medicines of some kind ; but demon that heads the armies and navies, and presides

the Union with Staveholders' -- how it works. shall be banished from the earth. Such, then, in be- the government honorably acquitted him of the half of every true-hearted abolitionist, are the terms charge, and several menthers of the government have on which I receive this Banner; and every one who gathers around it should remember, that his term of have been cured. Now the doctors, to save their na-The final result of the principles we sherish over nitz, raise the cry of Quack, Peasant, Boor, Pretender, every element of opposition, will be glorious. Truth Char atan, &c., and try to set the people against him is mighty, and must preval, and freedom, which is the And they have succeeded in setting the surrounding natural birthight of man, shall gain a triumphant peasantry against him. The real motive of their dis victory over all opposition, and then shall slavery bow like is even, to see a fullow peasant become, in wealth and reputation, so much above them. Yet Priesonitz and Freedom's hand shall crown the victors's head maintains the simplicity, the daring, energetic, fearwith a wreath of fedeless glory.

| less, plain, humble peasant, amid all the honors that
| When we first unfold this Banner to the free air of have descended and are descending upon him. He heaven, on the glorious First of August, the anniver- makes no pretension. He is a man to be loved and

> holy cause of universal enuncipation.
>
> that had studied here for years under Priessnitz, could have we look to our Banner, our fears, and set up a water cure establishment among the White that had studied here for years under Priessnitz, could of heaven, as unworthy to be cherished for a moment Vermont. The length and severity of the winters there, so far from being a hindrance to the cure, would Let those doubt of success in the cause of emanci- be the best argument in its favor-for it is in the pation, who resort to the ballot-box, and to brute force, clear, cold, frosty weather that the cure takes most

> But I wont fill up my letter about this water cure I will only add, that nearly ten thousand persons, of With our hope in God for humanity, we will also all manner of skin and chronic diseases, have been at different nations. The doctors cannot enjole these I tender to you, madam, and through you to the guests out of their experience. What they could not Ladies of Hanover, our congratulation on the favora- get from doctors, they obtained from the water cure ble prospects which the onward march of abolition and that cold water which is life to every body else, will surely be death to the doctors. It will take ages ration in the work in which we are laboring. Your for the water cure to unseat the doctors from their truth shall sustain us in the hour of darkness, and throne of poison and blood; but it will do it, as sure your smiles shall cheer us onward in the path of as truth is destined to triumph over falsehood, and good over evil. The medical profession would cease to exist, if there were no disease; therefore, it is the interests of the profession to have disease, as it is the interest of the lawyer's profession, that men should quarrel, and of the soldier's, that they should be killed. Imagine a doctor to settle in a place, to open an office in a village where no body is sick. He sits in his of-I have been here now over four months, taking the water cure; and, so far as inflammation and disease on fice, waiting for some body to call. No body callsmy lungs and speaking organs are concerned, I am no body is sick. Here he sits, poor man! longing to certainly conscious of a great change for the better. have a call-bread and butter comes short. He praye All danger of permanent disease seems entirely re- for a call-i. e. that some body may be sick. He'd I cannot tell how it will effect me when I rather call it wishing and praying for a call; but the get back to the damp, sooty, murky atmosphere of meaning is, he prays that some body may need his ser-England and Scotland; but I shall leave here the vices-i. e be sick. But let it go. Much might be first of July, and go back there, and commence lec- said about the doctor's very natural prayer for a callturing in the fall. I have passed through a tedious as much as might have been said for the prayer of a

> Amid these Silesian mountains, we have great talks about American slavery. It comes up in a thousand ical science. He has little or no book learning; but waye. Hardly a day passes in the saloon, at dinne he has studied in that book which is written by the or supper, in which some question is not raised about finger of God. He knows the economy of animal the state of society, the institutions and physical relife, especially of human life. He rejects at once all sources of America; and begin where it will, it always the common ways of finding out diseases, and how to ends in American slavery - in immediate abolit apply remedies. He never feels the pulse, or looks at in the movement of the abolitionists, and often in your ongue-never bleeds, never vomits, never purges self, as the prime mover in the enterprise for human -unless cold water and cold air produce these re-sults. He judges by the appearance of the skin, and Poles, Hungarians, Prussians, Austrains, Frenchmen applies the remedy accordingly. He uses but one and Italians. I just give you your due-no more as gent-i. e. water, variously applied, internally and think. I tell them there are many gathered around externally, to produce all the results at which he aims; you, equally determined and equally devoted to the pure and fresh, and exposing the surface of the body enthronement of God in heaven, and the abolition of much to the action of the cold air as decency and slavery on earth. God speed you and them in th a, measles, whooping-cough, croup, dyspepsia, and thee: be not dismayed for thy God will uphold thee like complaints, nothing is thought of them here-for by the right arm of his power, and nothing formed

> But these Europeans-Oh, dear Garrison, they Men of all professions, and ed powers that be, (as these terriffic monsters, these paternal kuman government to pl each are made known and talked over by the others, trained to take care of themselves. All the social, and the various modes of applying cold water are canvassed thoroughly, and the effects of each application have this for their aim, to teach the people how to be thoroughly gone into. Priessnitz sits at the head of taken care of -and never dare to teach them that they the table, at each meal, and there is consulted by the saloon guests. Our diet is simple, but abundant self-constituted, birthright care-takers, under the Priessnitz does not pretend that water is a universal names of kings, queens, rulers, magistrates, &c. seem en here, several poor, miscrable looking objects, all ple be not taught how to take care of themselves been sent These self appointed care-takers have around then -for, after trying every thing else, and com. to take care of themselves, and to manage their ow

not leave in the system an enemy to life more Fierce and prolonged have been our discussions and

It is the public sentiment of Europe, and indeed o the world, that the people are mere appendages to half dead with dyspepsia and indigestion, and find crowns and thrones are appendages to human beings and are no further right or necessary, than as they con must stay here a long time, often a year or more, to ual welfare of human beings. These heary, blood polluted despotisms, are firmly seated; but God is If I had a family of small children, I would cer-of Christianity. That slaveholding republic is indeed tainly get the means in my house to use the simplest hissing and a bye-word among these despotisms; but forms of the water cure. In ordinary cases, any father, I renounce my nationalism, and meet them on the or mother, or nurse, might easily learn to apply the high and heaven-erected platform of HUMAN leintuch, the zarma, the umachlog, the sitz bad, (technical words in the water cure-meaning the nect sheet, controvert my positions. They call me an infidel, an athiest, and do really think I am a wild ludian fre Colds, fevers, croup, homors of various kinds—all the diseases that arise from colds—are perfectly easy to civilized, savage man, if to be civilized I must bow manage. No person need be afflicted long by a fever down my soul to wealth, titles, stations, or to any of any kind, if he can get at cold water, and the means created being-that I am an infidel, if to loathe with to apply it. But I would caution any man, to beware all my soul, that religion which erects gibbets, main ow he applies cold water in some ways, without tuins armies and navies, forges chains for the bodies This water cure may be overdone; then or souls of men, gives to man power of life and death over his fellow men, and subjects man or woman t the dominion of any power beneath the throne of God -and that I am an athiest, if to scorn and abhor the slaveholding, war-making, man-imbruting God, o Being worshipped by slaveholding and work-making, gun, and gibbet. They procured the arrest and trial man-stealing, and man-killing England and America of Preisenitz by the government of Austria. He was is a demon of blood; and I would as soon bow to acquitted. Then they procured the appointment of a Moloch as to him. But to Christ and to Christianity, ittee by the government, to come and examine my soul cleaves with tenfold energy and delight. To into his system. That committee also acquitted him. the Christian God, my whole sou! delights to do hom-

the death against him, say I. His worshippers, now solves.
so numerous, headed by their priests, D. D's., Bishops,
Cardinals, Popes, &c., may dance and sport around powerful address to the people, exhorting them him-crying out, as did Cheever and all the advocates of hanging, of war and slavery - Great is the God of the gallows, the dungeon, the chain, the whip, the the machinations of his enemies. He has given bloodhound, the slave auction, the pistol, the dagger, new moral consciousness to that irascible people the sword, the cannon and bombshell '-but that god they have obeyed, and will obey him, and he must fall before the Almighty Father of mankind-

Jane 14, 1844 .- I have just received news of the Philadelphia riot. But I cannot say one word about it now. How has the city of brotherly love become the city of blood! Murder stalks over her streets! Snow is still on the mountains all around as at the

Preissnitz has pronounced me cured, and says I can leave when I please. I shall leave in three weeks and return through the Tyrol, Switzerland and Paris'

south. There is a great insurrection in Prussia, not

to London. Farewell! HENRY C. WRIGHT, O'Connell and Government. MUSWELL HILL, ENGLAND, }

O'Connell, you will see by the newspapers that will reach your country ere this letter, has been sentenced

in an acquittal would. He has power over the peorom violating the peace.

The power of our oligarchal government hitherto has been exerted through bullets, the sword, and the for WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and for each of the socie gibbet. When, by bad and oppressive government, ties, as their banners were reached to the platform they have excited general discontent, then they have by secret service money, which is annually voted, and conversation, &c., the assembly was addressed by & by spies, incited outbreaks, and enabled themselves, S. Ashley and Rev. D. Vandivier. At 2 o'clock, F nder the forms of law, to use their 900,000 soldiers M., a neat, plain, yet sumptuous repast having be with bullets and bayonets to slaughter many, and dis-perse the whole; and that done, they selected their After dinner, addresses were made by Rev. Messrs emaining victims, and by the slow process of the law tried and hanged them in terrorem, just as occasion eemed to them to render necessary and politic.

O'Connell has defeated this course of policy. It was intended to have been played over again in Ireland, to suppress the cry of repeal, as it has been reformer governments, to suppress other aspirations for good government, and especially latter-ly, i. e. in and since 1798 and the 'Union,' as it has

O'Connell's promptitude in preventing the people rom attacking the soldiers, on a recent occasion, deprived their masters of a pretence for shooting them, suspending the Habeas Corpus act, and declaring martial law in freland, and thus drove the government to attack the Leader; and as they could not destroy the body,-the people,-they seek to deprive them o their head and adviser.

The middle classes are mostly quescent, so far as effective action goes; their position is just sufernment, through its pleasure and the squirearchy, can he can give an apology that will be satisfactory. lways bring to bear upon tradesmen and those classes who depend upon trade for their support. They are in fear of poverty, and have not the independence of the poor, such as it is, as regards the expression of on. Hence you find, in all countries, that men like O'Connell, who lead the masses, are first powerful with the poor, who have only their roice to give They can give, and are usually ready to give, acts of sign of improvement among us, that nearly all our popular leaders discountenance that mode of agitation. They have seen not only its inutility, but its mischief, and. I may add, its wickedness.

power, for as to dogma and creed-I purposely omit the word religion here—the priests are with him, and he is with the priests; hence he is well fitted to guide this people to emancipation from their present position, politically viewed, and I hold is to be supported, for thy of them; and political freedom will lead on to

sentence, is thus reported. It is palpably monstrous in a Judge who felt himself compelled to admit that the principal conspirator, so called, intended to carry his measures without any infraction of the public peace, that he had this intention firmly in his mind, that it was the great influence of the great authority that he possessed that enabled him to preserve the peace unbroken, and yet that this same Judge should sentence that man to find security to keep the peace for seven years, which is in effect sentencing him to imprisonment for eight years, unless he car find men who will incur this serious risk to the extent of £10,000. I say serious risk, because under a government so acting, he, who it is admitted had not bro ken the peace, and who, on the contrary, is complimented on his intention not to break the peace, is nevconfidence that he shall not be again convicted, al-

hough innocent of having conspired to break it? What security can his bail have in such a case that their 10,000 pounds will not be called for-that their friend who has thus been declared by the Judge who sentences him, to be guiltless of any intention to break the peace, or of having broken it, shall not be a second time convicted of having broken it? Telleyrand would have said of this governmental act, It is worse You see the Irish Judge than a crime-it's folly. was not of the Taileyrand school-for in his address and sentence injustice and felly are united.

When Rochester said of Charles II. that ' he never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one,' he defended himself by saying, that this sayings were his and tears hushed by cruel blows-the female subject own, but his acts were his ministers'.

Judge Burton, if called upon to defend himself. might probably say with truth, that both the act and the speech belong to the government, only that in this country it is not usual with judicial functionaries to admit that government influences the bench, for the judicial body are in the habit of lauding them. selves as being, since the days of George III., in dependent of the crown, by which is meant to be that they are independent of the minister of the day; but nobody believes it, who knows-and all who frequent our courts of justice do know-that the Attorney General, for the time being, always rules the court, him his own way, blinding the concession b. the use of another blind phrase, and terming the concession the prerogative of the crown, which being translated means, the right of the government, through, the intake its own way, using the judicial body and the forms of law to secure the substance of despotism.

There is to be a writ of error, the effect of which will be, to bring some parts of the case before the House of Peers in England. I do not myself augus much direct good from this, but I think m indirect good will proceed from it. The good will flow from keeping before the mind's eye of the poeple the main question, the fitness of allowing the people to choose their own government; that fitness also, in the case of the Irish, strengthened by their nsular position, their distinct national character, and having also a distinct and national language. Men will begin to perceive still more generally, from hav- in the same direction.

over the criminal codes, and courts, and jails, and ing such subjects before their eyes, that it is the gallows, and battles, and sects, and governments, of happiness of the people, not the greatness of a nation, what is falsely called Christendom, my soul abhors.

Down with him from his throne of blood. War to

In the meantime, O'Connell has wisely issued

It is by keeping the people quiet that he defeate the peace-preserver of his country, admitted to be s the God of Christianity, Human Love and Human by the Judge who sentences him, is imprisoned and heavily fined, whilst we the people are taxed to keep a useless Viceroy and his court, and a heavy plethoric Church, and 35,000 bayonets upon them. these something to have escaped from? Verily, you

Americans have many things to be thankful for. EDWARD SEARCH. Yours truly,

First of August in Providence.

The anniversary of West India emancipation celebrated by the colored friends of Providence in fine style. The celebration, however, came off on the 2d-the 1st being stormy.

A procession, embracing several benevolent soci ties, and a large number of neatly-dressed and joyou children, of both sexes, was formed in the vicinity the Rev. Mr. Atkins's church, and preceded by full band of music, marched down into the midst the city, proceeding through N. Main-street to a pleas ant grove, distant about one mile north of the bridge to twelve months imprisonment, a fine of £2000, and Several appropriate and beautiful banners were dis to give security for seven years in £10,000 to keep the played along the lines of the procession. At the head of the procession a banner was carried, inscribed one side with a portrait of Wn. LLOYD GARRISON. the people, do more to consolidate that power, and, if on the other, a stave chained beneath the full spreas his life is spared, to enable him to carry his objects, stars and stripes. Another was a banner of the Fe male Assistant Society-another a banner of the ple, ignorant and impulsive as they are, to keep them Wilberforce Total Abstinence Society. The member of the procession were of both sexes.

Upon reaching the grove, three cheers were give

Brewster and Cheney. At 4 o'clock, P. M., the pro cession re-formed and re-marched to the city, pro ceeding through the centre or square to Power-s and thence to the place from which it started.

Good order and decorum marked the entire pr ceedings-all were pleasant and happy. The inhab tants turned out in great numbers to see the proces sion-and a better procession in any respect never marched through these streets. Notwithstanding this not an insult or a sneer was bestowed upon it. A classes seemed to be impressed with a feeling of re spect they could not overcome. Indeed, the publi prints have noticed the matter handsomely and kind-Verily, color-phobia must be on the wane.

If it had been possible to mar the proceedings this day, one thing would have done it, viz : the accounted for absence of Frederick Douglass. The committee had an assurance from his own pen that he would be with them-had so advertised it through the press and the pulpit. He was to have been their ficiently above want to make them dependant, and chief speaker, yet he came not. Many of our colored they are accessible to those influences which the gov- friends feel much grieved on this account. Perhaps

L. D. Y.

Discussion on the Constitution. FRIEND GARRISON:

I have read with much interest the discussion up the American Constitution. Its decidedly pro-slavery character is clear as day light, and the manifest duty e, if incited towards them; but it is one great of an abolitionist is to use those efforts which Goo and education have given him to destroy a connexion formed for a selfish, sordid political object, in opposi-They have seen not only its inutility, but its mischief, it in to the Creator's laws, and in opposition to the very words at the commencement of the base and degrading compact, 'that all men are born free and equal '-and in the acknowledgment of that great principle, binding a large portion of their fellow trymen to the most intolerable and degrading slavery.

I have only just begun to open my eyes to the sins of slavery, being taught early that we had slaves in we must give men rights before they can become wor. our country, and that, according to the Bivle, it was ordained that the black should serve the white; there religious and moral freedom. The sentence is most fore it was right. And the only feeling that seemed evil, because the slaves increased so fast that it was feared they would overpower the whites. A very religious principle truly! It was my duty to support religion, love my country, &c. &c. By supporting religion, I was to attend public worship, and believe what was taught by the minister to be truth, which be was ordained by God to distribute to the people as their wants might require; and last, not least, ready with my purse, when God called through his chosen instruments for help in the financial department, which was loud and often. I was to love my country by thanking God that I was born in a free land where all were free, and to echo the cry that no land was so happy and free as our own United States I was to consider what would best promote the welfare, interest and imppiness of the whole, and then ertheless convicted ;-how, then, can his friends feel vote for the man who would carry out my principles, and who would at all events support the Constit framed by our revered forefathers. All these things have observed in a degree from my youth up. change has come over me :-- there is one thing I lacked, and that was, every thing. I had stopped my ears to the cry of millions of my countrymen in bondage, who were considered as brutes in our Constitu tion-as mere goods and chattels by their brethren driven in irons from place to place, in droves-sold at auction in sight of the halls of our Congress-for the least offence tied up to the whipping-post, and cruelly beat-husband and wife separated forever from each other, whenever the interest of their owner required it-children torn from their parents, and their cries to the brutal lust of the master, who has been known, when showing his slaves to a friend, to boast th such and such human beings were his own offspring who, perhaps, would be sold by him to the next comes for the Florida and New-Orleans market, and bring a better price on account of their improved complex Here are a few of the effects of slavery. None are

ignorant of these facts; but many justify them. Look conveyed - the word crown being a blind term - at the resolutions lately passed by the M. E. Church, at the South! See the exertions of the priests at the North to keep back, and out of their church, the exci ting topic! Hear the politician cry not to meddle with his slaves, for they are 'sleek and fat.' Read the in prosecutions by the government, and that the productions of literary gentlemen, who satisfactorily t is in such cases in the constant habit of giving prove that the negro is a species of the ourang outang -never can be improved or refined in their intellect, on account of the formation of their eranium, but, like monkeys, can only imitate. This, and much more, goes to show, that with all the professions of church strumentality of its officer the Attorney General, to parties and political parties for the welfare and happi ness of their fellow-men, these institutions are rotten and corrupt, without principle and honor, and if not reformed, should be overturned. I take your pape in company with my friend Dunbar, and only feel so ry that I had not began to read it sooner. are waking up here on the subject of slavery, and hope soon to have the pleasure of hearing you address the people of this town.

W. RITCHIE Needham, Aug. 5, 1844.

THE ELECTIONS. North Carolina has gone Whig Indians, Kentucky and Alabama, so far as returns have been received from them, appear to have gon

To our Delinquent Friends.

We are sorry to be compelled to remind some our patrons that their subscriptions are in arrears. We are in want of funds to pay the regular expenses of publishing, and appeal to all delinquents, and to all who have not paid for the present year, to supply us as soon as possible.

Postmasters in any town can forward money to the general agent, free of charge. Please give them an

The Rights of Man.

Anisoros, July 31, 1844. There are certain institutions and systems origina

ted, through which a portion of the human family are enabled to claim and possess the whole earth; and then they say to the majority who are denied a place even for the sole of the foot, 'You must surrende yourselves to us upon our terms, if you would not starve. If you will not do it, we will put the iron hoof of selfishness upon you, and crush life out of you. And, Mr. President, Governor, Ruler, and Legislator, we want you to make and enforce laws, to keep these poor devils in subjection, and secure to us our proper ty. And, Mr. Priest, we want you to preach so tha the relation of master and slave shall be preserved in violate, and peace be kept between them, and that order of society which we think best, maintained. And we will not consider you, Mr. Ruler and Mr. Priest. as hirelings; for you shall be among and of us, and share largely in what we will get out of these fellows, whom we mean shall do all the drudgery and labor. This is the slave system. I go for its utter destruction. We have had priests, and priestcraft, and rulers enough. An exclusive few bave long enough claimed to be the originators and sole proprietors of truth, and the only medium through which the millions could know the truth. The people are not to acknowledge religious and political priests and professional men a superiors and rulers, and teachers, much longer. No man shall say to another, 'Know ye what I teach, o what the Holy Ghost teaches through me.' For every man shall know that the spirit of truth is neither ought nor sold, is not exclusive and partial, but free

and universal. The poet has truly said-'From the lips of Truth one mighty breath Shall scatter, like the whirlwind in its breeze, The dark cold pile of human meckeries.
The not shall the reign of Mind commence on earth;
And, starting fresh as from a second birth,
Man in the sunshine of the world's new apring
Shall walk transparent as an holy thing.

The liberty I advocate is such that it says to every man, ' Aid and help your brother, and value not that aid by dollars and cents.' Let every man stand on the broad platform of true liberty and equality. It does not measure and value liberty, and rights, and truth, and the free discussion of the same, by dollars and cents; and whoever aids in this work will not be very likely to ask whether he shall get his money's Yours, for the rights of man, E. BICHMOND.

To the Friends of a Re-Organization of Society THAT SHALL SUBSTITUTE FRATERNAL CO-OPERATION FOR ANTAGONISTIC SELFISHNESS; A RELIGIOUS CON-SECRATION OF LIFE AND LABOR, SOUL AND BODY TIME AND ETERNITY, IN HARMONY WITH THE LAW OF GOD AND LIFE, INSTEAD OF PRAGMENTARY SPASMODIC PIETY. THE NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION OF

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY, having struggled through many obstacles incident to novel enterprises. and especially those that are opposed to ancien prejudices, feel themsaives now on the threshhold o earnest progress. Although they have heretofore been somewhat embarrassed by a debt of some magnitude, yet they now have the satisfaction of being able to announce, that by recent subscriptions to their capital and valuable accessions to their resources in other respects, they find themselves placed in a situation more favorable than ever before for pecuniary sucsess. A thoroughly organized system of labor has recently been introduced, which has given a great degree of efficiency to their industrial operations, and canno attended with the most favorable results Indeed, such is their present condition-so encourag ing-so full of hope-that they feel an unwavering assurance of success; and in inviting others to unite with them, and to share with them in their enjoyment as well as in their labors, they feel confident that they are not inviting them to participate in a hazardous or doubtfu. experiment. They wish, without further de lay, to make provision for extending their operation and increasing their numbers to something like their for dwellings, they can receive but few persons more They must have a building for that purpose, and they wish now to make such definite arrangements as wil enable them to commence immediately the erection of a commodious edifice, which they hope to see com pleted and occupied by 100 families before two years nore shall have passed away. For this purpose, and to receive suggestions from their friends in reference to the improvement and perfection of their plan, and to consult with them on all subjects connec their enterprise, they propose holding a CONVEN-TION, AT THEIR ASSOCIATE NONE, ON SATURDAY, THE 31st of August NEXT. To this Convention, they earnestly invite those who wish to know more of their principles and undertaking, those who wish to take part in it, and those who would aid them with their counsel, to spend as much time as may be found pro fitable in discussing principles and plans, and in devising ways and means to have them realized; that so a home for humanity, worthy of her high aspira

tions, may be speedily perfected. They desire the aid and counsel of the friends of Progress of all classes. Especially do they desire the co-operation of intelligent and industrious mechanics and farmers with moderate capital, but with spirits and energies ardent and resolute for the reder of the race from all servitude to the perfect liberty of obedience to the laws of God.

Although their accommodations are limited, yet they can provide lodgings for a considerable numbe of their friends on the above occasion. If the num ber should be greater than can be thus taken care of, good accommodations can be procured by such as de sire them at the public house in the town of North ampton, only two miles distant.

By direction of the Executive Council of North ampton Association of Education and Industry, DAVID MACK, Sec's

Broughton Meadows, Northampton, Mass., July 19th, 1844. Tr The Phalanx, Herald of Freedom, Practica

Christian, National A. S. Standard, Essex County Washingtonian, and any other papers friendly to th objects of the above Call, will confer a favor by giv ing it a place in their columns.

DAVID RUGGLES.

The friends of humanity are requested to assemble at Belknap-street Church, on Monday evening next, to hear a lecture from the blind scholar, Mr. Bowen, who has kindly volunteered his services for the benefit of David Ruggles, the blind philanthropist.

Admittance 12 1-2 cents. Come all.

NEW BOOKS.

WATER Cure for Ladies: A popular work on the Health, Diet, and Regimen of Females and Children, and the prevention and cure of Diseases, with a full account of the Processes of the Water Cure; illustrated with several Cases: by Joel Shew,

M. D.

ALSO,
Hand-Book of Hydropathy, by Joel Shew, M. D.
Social Pioneer, and Herald of Progress; being a
Report of the Proceedings of the New-England Social
Reform Convention holden in Boston in May, 1844.

Dr. Alcott's late works on the use of Tobacco, and
Tea, and Coffee.

The Physiological and Phrenological works of Fowler, Graham and others.

For sale by
BELA MARSH,
No. 25, Cornhill.

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### POETRY.

A PARODY On lines supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk. I am monarah of nought I survey, My wrongs there are none to dispute ; My master conveys me away,

His whims or caprices to suit. O slavery! where are the charms That 'patriarche' have seen in thy face? I dwell in the midst of alarms, And serve in a horrible place.

I am out of Humanity's reach, And must finish my life with a groan; Never hear the sweet music of speech That tells me my body's my own.

Society, friendship and love, Divinely bestowed upon some, Are blessings I never can prove, If Slavery's my portion to come Religion! what treasures untold

Reside in that heavenly world More precious than silver or gold, Or all that this earth can afford But I am excluded the light

That leads to this heavenly grace; The Bible is closed to my sight, Its duties I never can trace. Ye winds that have made me your sport, Convey to this sorrowful land,

Some cordial, endearing report, Of freedom from Tyranny's hand. My friends, do they not often send A wish or a thought after me?

O tell me I yet have a friend,

A friend I am anxious to see How fleet is a glance of the mind; Compared with the speed of its flight, The tempest itself lags behind, And the swift winged arrows of light.

When I think of Victoria's domain, In a moment I seem to be there, But the fear of being taken again, Soon hurries me back to despair.

The wood-fowl has gone to her nest, The beast has laid down in his lair ; To me there's no season of rest, Though I to my quarter repair.

If mercy, O Lord, is in store For those who in slavery pine, Grant that when life's troubles are o'er, I may be accepted as thine.

From the Dublin Nation. THE VOICE AND PEN. Oh! the orator's voice is a mighty power, As it echoes from shore to shore, And the fearless pen has more sway o'er men Than the murderous cannon's roar What burst the chain far o'er the main, And brightens the captive's den? 'Tis the fearless pen and the voice of power-Hurrah! for the voice and pen!

Hurrah! for the voice and pen!

The tyrant knaves who deny our rights, And the cowards who blanch with fear, Exclaim with glee- No arms have ye, Nor cannon, nor sword, nor spear Your hills are ours, with our forts and towers, We are masters of mount and glen ! Tyrants, beware ! for the arms we bear Are the voice and the fearless pen!

Hurrah! for the voice and pen! Though your horsemen stand with their bridles

And your sentinels walk around ! Though your matches flare in the midnight air, And your brazen trumpets sound! Oh! the orator's tongue shall be heard among These listening warrior men: And they'll quickly say- Why should we slay Our friends of the voice and pen?'

Hurrah !

Hurrah! for the voice and pen!

When the Lord created the earth and sea, The stars and the glorious sun, e Godhead spoke, and universe And the mighty work was done! Let a word be flung from the orator's tongue, Or a drop from the fearless pen, And the chains accursed asunder burst That fettered the minds of men!

Hurrah! for the voice and pen! Oh! these are the swords with which we fight, The arms in which we trust, Which no tyrant hand will dare to brand, Which time cannot dim or rust! When these we bore we triumphed before-With these we'll triumph again! And the world will say-No power can stay

The voice and the fearless pen! Hurrah ! Hurrah! for the voice and pen!

> From the Fall River Mechanic. STANZAS.

BY J. E. DAWLEY, JR. Mechanics! move firm in the cause, 'To which you are pledged to be true, And the God of instice and right Shall lead you triumphantly through; Humanity bleeds at your doors, And calls for a righteous redress Speak out in your majesty now, And onward to victory press

Oppress'd by the miserly rich, Who live by the work of your hands, And heedlessly, heartlessly boast That they hold you by poverty's bands-It's yours to speak with the voice Of men bereft of their own, And scatter the blessings of liberty forth, The desolate, weary, forlora.

Deprived of the blessings of life, Pent up in the work-shop and mill, And forced to comply with a rule Most filly adapted to kill-Speak nobly, ay, fearlessly speak ! The banner of Hope is unfurl'd, And out in the sky the bright bow is seen, That heralds good news to the world.

· MY FATHER MADE THEM ALL.' Cowper has united the love of truth, of liberty and of nature, in one of the most splendid passages of the

English language-. He is the freeman, whom the truth makes free, And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain, That hellish foes, confed'rate, for his harm, Can wind around him, but he casts it off With as much ease as Samson, his green withes : He looks abroad into the varied field Of Nature, and though poor, perhaps, compared With those whose mansions glitter in his sight, Calls the delightful scenery all his own. His are the mountains, and the valleys his, And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy With a propriety that none can feel. But who, with final confidence inspired, Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye, And smiling, say—" My Father made them all."

### REFORMATORY.

the friends of the abolition of Capital Punishment, and

be accomplished by spreading before the community the facts in relation to the punishment of death. Having lectured some on this subject, and circulated my new work, I have found in very many places a great want of information. Persons are now, from abroad, often triging me to come and visit their town, and give them such facts as my reading has furnished me. I cannot do all that I would. If I had tracts on the subject, I could distribute them with great effect. I have published one at my own expense, on the innocent persons who have been executed. I can think of various other tracts that might be prepared with a small effort now, after having speak so much time in the collection of facts. But I need counsel and aid. With a very little aid, a great deal might be accomplished. In lecturing, I have never yet taken up any collection, but merely alluded to my work which I have had with me for sale. I need not state that, so far, I have not been able to obtain enough, with my other expenses, to meet the first cost of the work. I feel disposed to do all that is possible to carry forward the great doctrine of the inviolability of human life; for sure I am that the very existence of society depends for the structure of the inviolability of human life; for sure I am that the very existence of society depends for the structure of the inviolability of human life; for sure I am that the very existence of society depends for the structure of the inviolability of human life; for sure I am that the very existence of society depends for the deding and exhibiting the atmended my middle the deding of the deding and exhibiting the animals committed to their care. In selecting persons to take there abodes of criminals, we have not been sufficiently careful to inquire for those of high moral excellence, and exhibiting the animals committed to their care. In selecting persons to take the abodes of criminals, we have not been sufficiently careful to inquire for these of the dignity and excellence, and exhibiting the animals committed

casionally for a week. I would be happy to meet sequent transgression. The lurking fires of selfishsometime. I wish that some of your correspondents would write more about this interesting subject.—

There are facts all over the land. Let them be brought out, till this bloody law be erased forever from the world.

York; that I attended one of its meetings in May last. There seemed to be a strong, deep feeling there among the friends of the abolition of the death penalty. The first number of a periodical called the Anti-Draco, has been published there. I have several of these numbers, which I distribute gratuitously. We might, if we had a society, publish a monthly or quarterly periodical in Boston. I merely mention this for consideration. We need something of the kind. The community need light, and the circulation of a periodical would do much. I could furnish many facts for such work. But at present, I must labor alone, and in my own way. I feel that I need counsel. Much might be accomplished, if some one would travel with me and fecture. Such is the state of my own health, which is the state of my own health, and so its family and so its family and so its family and so its family and the circulation of the prisone of the condition of the prisone of the condit me and lecture. Such is the state of my own health, that I can speak in public but very seldom, and from some intimations from some of my best friends, I have become satisfied that I must be more careful.

And wake the latent virtues of the soul; than I have been. But I will give what strength and latent I have for humanity, and heaven never requires any more; and, blessed be God, while we are soften. Those smothered sparks to Virtue's purer blaze.' ing the feelings of others, we are softening our own, and while we are increasing the happiness of others, we are adding to our own.

The change which has recently taken place in the management of the Female Department of the State prison at Sing Sing has already been noticed.

Yours sincerely, CHARLES SPEAR.

From the [Seventh-Day Baptist] Sabbath Recorder. Sabbath Convention -- A Response.

The proposition of 'The Liberator' for a Convention to be held in Boston, or some other public place, 'for the purpose of discussing the Sabbath question, pro and con, and to adopt some efficient plan for agitating the nation,' is one which strikes of the proposition of 'The Liberator' for a Convention to be held in Boston, or some other public place, 'for the purpose of discussing the Sabbath question, pro and con, and to adopt some efficient plan for agitating the nation,' is one which strikes of the proposition of 'The Liberator' for a Convention to be held in Boston, or some other public place, 'for the purpose of discussing the Sabbath question, pro and con, and to adopt some efficient plan for agitating the nation,' is one which strikes of the proposition of the Liberator' for a Convention to be held in Boston, or some other public place, 'for the purpose of discussing the Sabbath question, pro and con, and to adopt some efficient plan for agitating the nation,' is one which strikes of the proposition of the Liberator' for a Convention to be held in Boston, or some other public place, 'for the purpose of discussing the Sabbath question, pro and con, and to adopt some efficient plan for agitating the nation,' is one which strikes of the proposition of the law. But such a guard the Sheriff refused to provide, although, as he said, he expected an attempt would be made to destroy the convention of the law. my mind favorably. The friends of the first day terly failed to maintain that wholesome discipline, have for some time past been making unusual efforts, in the way of conventions, invoking legislative aid, &c. to promote its observance. That they have a right to make these extra efforts, so far as they shall not interfere with the equal rights of others, will not probably be denied by any one.

Nevertheless, it always appears to me that there is a lack of modesty in calling unon men indiscriments. a lack of modesty in calling upon men indiscrimin-ately to keep holy the Sunday, until it is establish-ed beyond all doubt that God has constituted it holy. Not a month, perhaps not a week had elapsed, before From the manner in which they usually address community, one would suppose that the holiness of From the manner in which they usually address community, one would suppose that the holiness of the first day of the week was a matter universally conceded to them. But in this they are most egregiously mistaken; for it is called in question not only by those who religiously honor the seventh day of the week, but also by others, constituting a full property of the language of modesty and self-transport for the language of modesty and self-trans very large class, whose conscientiousness in the exchanged for the language of modesty and self-matter it would be a breach of that charity which 'hopeth all things' to doubt. It therefore strikes The Matrons, encouraged by the first fruits of "hopeth all things' to doubt. It therefore strikes me, that while conventions to promote the observance of the co-called 'Christian Sabbath' are the order of the co-called 'Christian Sabbath' are the order of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct, obtained leave of the Board of the good conduct. the day, it would be much more in accordance with propriety, as well as modesty, so far to defer to the propriety, as to make first in the order, that convention which shall thoroughly discuss what is so summarily taken for granted, viz: whether the day which cails forth all these movements in its fauther than the saventy-three prisoners a heautiful boost of flowthe seventy-three prisoners a beautiful boqut of flow-possesses any holiness by divine appointment. This certainly lies at the bottom of the whole busi-ers, accompanied with a letter, which, forming, as ness. For while a respectable portion of commu-it does a part of my story, I here insert: ness. For while a respectable portion of community are firm in the persuasion that the seventh day, to the exclusion of all others, is holy; and another very large portion just as firm in the persussion that no day at all is holy; and still another very large class of persons that have no settled conviction on the subject, but still are totally unable to see the point and force of that reasoning by which they are denounced as wicked sinners for not keeping Sunday, it is the most reasonable of all things, that the class of persons that have no settled conviction on know why they are thus urgently pressed to yield it a sacred regard. They have a right to know why its defenders are perpetually invoking legislative aid, pacity to enjoy them, we are taught the lesson that goodless and virtue are the most curtain instruments of happiness and virtue are the most curtain instruments to know the reasons of these things: and if the observed of Scandar of the state of the contract of t satisfied entil the duty of sanctifying any particular day is presented to their understanding as plainly as the law which says, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

I do not suppose that says of the same to the charms of an Amiable J. July 3, 1844.'

weakened, if not broken.

I shall be glad to see such a response to the proposition of the Liberator, as will insure the gathering of the Convention. I think it ought to be hold in the early part of October, anticipating the National Sunday Convention, which it is proposed to hold in Baltimore in November.

INTO

From the New-York Tribune. Scene in a Prison.

An Anti-Capital Punishment Society.

Br. Garrison:

It has long seemed to me of great importance to have a meeting on the subject of Capital Punishment in Boston. I have lately had some conversation with the friends of the abolition of Capital Punishment, and

all confess that we need to concentrate our efforts.

Some time since, a meeting was held at the house of the writer, and a committee was chosen, consisting of Rev. John Pierpont, Wendell Phillips, and mysell. We have not as yet decided on any particular plan of operation. In conversing with a friend from Philadelic plan of the welfare of the unfortunate of our prisoners. In conversing with a friend from Philadelic plan of the unfortunate of our prisoners and regularities of the unfortunate of our prisoners. operation. In conversing with a friend from Philadelphia, the other day, on the subject, he suggested the following, which struck my own mind very favorably. In that city, he said, the friends chose a committee of twenty persons, who met as often as convenient, and dation involved in that sorrowful fact. The too prevdation involved in that sorrowful fact. The too prevalent opinion has been, that a person whose crimes then the advantages of a society, without being obliged to call together a large number. And then there are many who would give to aid this cause, who would not wish to become members of a society. We need funds to enable us to send forth tracts. Much might places of punishment—cages for the safe-keeping of punishment—cages for the safe-keepi be accomplished by spreading before the community persons whom it would be dangerous to permit to the facts in relation to the punishment of death. Have those of the menagerie men, are supposed so consist

sure I am that the very existence of society depends upon the establishment of this truth. We must expect riot and bloodshed till men feel that life is sacred; that it is not to be touched by the hand of man or an or gel, without permission from Him who gave it.

Perhaps, bro. Garrison, you can make some suggestion in regard to the formation of a society. At present, I am travelling extensively, but am at home occasionally for a week. I would be happy to meet

No person who has investigated the causes of I may add, that a society has been formed in New-York; that I attended one of its meetings in May last.

in the Tribun : in appropriate terms of congratulatio and hope. I took my pen, not to write an essay, but to describe, as well as I may, a touching scene which recently occurred at that prison, and which I think worthy of especial notice, as illustrating the power of Kindness and Love over the fallen and degraded. The story deserves to be told by a more skillful narrator, but I hope. I shall not quite seeil it by

Mrs. Farnham and those associated with her had

their well-directed labors, and desirous of testifying

'This is my contribution to assist the females in the prison to celebrate the 4th of July, and I wish them to receive it as a testimonial of my approbation of their

to receive it as a testimonial of my approbation of their general good conduct. If it shall remind them of the misfortunes which forday, it is the most reasonable of all things, that the very question that lies at the foundation of the subpower of knowing and choosing between good and ject, be laid open to inspection. Such as doubt the holiness of the first day of the week, have a right to and under every change of circumstances, Virtue is such as the uncomplete of the power of know why they are the uncomplete of the power of know why they are the uncomplete of the power of know and when the uncomplete of the power of know and when the uncomplete of the power and under every change of circumstances, Virtue is sure of its reward and Vice of its punishment, and that in all the productions of nature, and in our ca-

to know the reasons of these things: and if the observers of Sunday are not willing to satisfy them on these points, they need not be surprised if their efforts in its favor prove as abortive as they have hithereforts in its favor prove as abortive as they have hitherefore. It is vain for them to flatter themselves, subject to the approval of the Mataging of themselves are the satisfied by the first of the satisfied by the satisfied by the satisfied by the first of the satisfied by the satisfi erto done. It is vain for them to flatter themselves that there is no need of discussing the subject. There is need. That large class of persons, over we most love and regard, for nothing is more true e is need. That large class of persons, over the eerrors there is so much professed lamentathan this, that while we struggle against the power of the class that there is need, and will never feel Genius, Beauty and Fascination, we yield with reduct-

I do not suppose that such a Convention as that proposed by the Liberator can, or ought to, settle the permitted before breakfast to walk in the little garquestion for the consciences of others; but, on the den within the walls of the prison, and to assemble question for the consciences of others; but, on the contrary, let the result of its proceedings be what it may, that every man should still think, and act, as feeling that he must give account of himself unto God. But I do suppose, that by giving free scope to discussion, and by having the reports, speeches, dec. of the assembly accurately given, much light may be thrown on the subject, and the restraints now imposed upon the free progress of divine truth, weakened, if not broken.

their food for the day was being prepared, and to give opportunity for the distribution of presents o

fruit and confectionary. All things being ready, they were assembled in the Chapel, each bearing her flowers in her hand, and whispering expressions of thankfulness as they passed. Mrs. Farnham, the principal Matron, being absent, one of the Assistants made to them an appropriate address, expressing on her own behalf and that of her associates the satis-faction it afforded them to be able to give such an expression of approbation of their conduct, and such a testimonial of heartfelt interest in their welfare. a testimonial of heartfelt interest in their welfare. She endeavored to impress on their minds the importance of forming habits of self-government while in prison, that they might be better prepared to resist the temptations they would meet in society, and to bear up against the vicissitudes to which they would be exposed on being released from confinement. She spoke to them of the influence which have reserved events are their except. their present conduct would exert on their success in future life, and, in tones of kindness and love which were as a balm to their wounded hearts, be-sought them not to despair of rising above all the adverse influences by which they were surrounded. Many of them were melted to tears, and indications were not wanting of that stronger and deeper emotion of which tears are but a feeble expression.

At the close of her address, the Matron read the letter of Mr. Edmonds, which I have inserted above. Its influence was as delightful as the communication itself was unexpected. Admonishing them of the responsibility which this manifestation of his confidence imposed, one of the Matrons then called upon them, agreeably to his suggestion, to select from their number the one whom they thought most worthyto receive the large boquet. Many voices simultaneously uttered the same name, and no other being proposed those who approved the selection were requested to raise their hands. The vote was almost unanimous. The Matrons having expressed their hearty concurrence in the choice thus made, the boquet was presented to the fortunate woman amidst the smiles and the tears not only of the prisoners, but of those who were so fortunate as to be spectators of the

One of the Matrons then informed them that there was still another boquet, which, with their approba-tion, they wished to give to another prisoner whose kindness to them all had made her a general favor-ite. On her name being mentioned, the wishes of the Matrons were ratified by the other prisoners. the Matrons were ratified by the other prisoners, who almost simultaneously sprung to their feet to testify their concurrence in the selection. All were deeply affected, particularly the recipient of this most unexpected favor, who, as she received the boquet, kissed it and the hand which presented it, her gushing tears bearing witness to the grateful emotions which filled her heart.

This was to the Matrons a moment of heartfelt triumph. Their experiment, which many would have

This was to the Matrons a moment of heartfelt triumph. Their experiment, which many would have deemed hazardous, had succeeded even beyond their most sanguine expectations. Their faith in the power of Love had not deceived them. One of them writes thus:—'The effect of this little experiment has been manifest in the more quiet and gentle movements of the prisoners, in their softened and subdued tones of voice, and in their ready and cheerful obedience. It has deepened my conviction that, however degraded by sin or hardened by outrage and wrong, while reason maintains its empire over and wrong, while reason maintains its empire over the mind, there is no heart so callous or obdurate that the voice of sympathy and kindness may not reach it, or so debased as to give no response to the tones of Christian love and affection.' What heart will not utter a prayer to Heaven for a blessing upon the Matrons at Mount Pleasant, and

nate prisoners committed to their charge

From the Milan Tribune, July 18.

Execution of Thompson -- Disgraceful Scene. George W. Thompson, the murderer of Catharine Hamlin, was executed at Lower Sandusky, on Fri-day last, about 12 o'clock. When he had hung the beating of his pulse could be distinctly counted; 600 Webster check coats, neatly made, and adapted at twenty-eight minutes it had ceased, and at forty-five minutes he was taken down. He made a few remarks, but nothing more than to express sorrow remarks, but nothing more than to express sorrow for his crime, warn others against similar offences, &c. The body was taken to Tiffin, to be interred in the Catholic burying ground. Our readers are probably aware that by a law of the last Legislature, public execution was abolished. The provisions of this salutary law, however, were not regarded in the case of Thompson. It is true that a slight and tem-porary enclosure was put up around the gallows, but we have abundant evidence that it was only erected as a mockery of the law, and calculated to be de-stroyed before the execution. This idea was not only generally entertained, but we are credibly assured that it was given out by Sheriff Strohl him-self. We were present when the enclosure was torn down by a mob, leaving the gallows open to public view. To this disgraceful proceeding the Sheriff wade no reasonable societies of the strong the eriff made no reasonable resistance, but passively looked on with most astonishing indifference. In-deed, he refused to call upon the by-standers to aid 850 real Scotch gingham Sacks—a very cool, comfor him in stopping the riot, and would not give authority to any to interfere, although two or three citizens went to him and tendered their services. No one doubted but that a guard of twenty men would have no difficulty. expected an attempt would be made to destroy the enclosure. While these scenes were transpiring, a person was stationed on the Court House stairs who

George Denny - a youth of 18, was executed at Carmel, Putnam county, for the murder of an old man, on Friday last. He died impenitent and hardened. The law of this State determines that executions shall be private; but this miserable youth was taken from the jail dressed in white, with the rope around his neck, to the front of the court house, where a table was placed with a chair upon it. upon a table was placed with a chair upon it, upon which he was seated, exposed to the gaze of some 3000 people until half-past 3 o'clock; when he was taken within a temporary enclosure erected near the jail, with some 40 or 50 persons inside of it, and 480 of various patterns, at customers' own prices—

While the clergymen, of whom there were four were addressing him, the people were fighting and rioting immediately within the sound of their voices his sister waiting with a wagon to take the dead body away.

From the Halifax Times of July 30. Execution of the Pirates.

The four criminals under sentence of death- 50 on hand-will be closed at Johnston, alias Trevaskiss, Charles Anderson the Swede, George Jones and John Hazleton-were executed this morning, in view of that sea whose waf a large concourse of spectators.

The prisoners were brought to the place of exe-

cution from the penitentiary in the following order:
A detachment of grenadiers, with fixed bayonets,
headed the cavalcade; the sheriff came next, and the prison coaches, with the criminals, attended by their religious advisers, and escorted by soldiers, closed the procession; a guard of soldiers were 125 satin faced Scotch gingham Sucks and Coatsdrawn up around the gallows.

Their demeanor was firm and resolved; they

walked up the steps to the gallows where their earth with their reverend attendants in religious exercises.

Boy,

To to 87 1-2 cts

Hazleton and Jones, being of the Roman Catholic

To solve the solv persuasion, were accompanied by the Rev. Fathers O'Brien, Conolly and Quinan. The Rev. W. Cogswell, of the Episcopal Church, attended Charles Anderson and Johnston, alias Trevaskiss. Far as we could judge, they all appeared sincerely penitent. After a little while, Jones, who seemed to be the least affected by his awful situation, or who h with a more elastic fortitude, shook hands with his companions in guilt, and kissed them on the check he then resigned himself to the executioner, by whom, under the directions of the sheriff, the adjustment of the cords, the caps and other fatal preparations were made.

He then came forward and addressed the audience in a few words: he said he was a native of Ireland, and advised all his countrymen to take warning from his fate. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and that he was sorry from his heart for the transactions in which he had been a participator. After a pause, he said that he was from Clare, pator. After a pause, he said that he was from Clare, in Ireland. The cap was then drawn over their features, the signal given, and the world closed upon them forever.

This closes the mournful tragedy connected with the history of the Saladin, which will long be remembered as an instance of visible inter that Being who has said—'Thou shalt do no mur-der'—and again—'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' Out of the 14 perKEEP COOL!



OAK HALL.

LIST

THIN CLOTHING REMAINING UNSOLD. MUST BE CLOSED PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER 1st.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, EVERY GARMENT WILL BE OFFERED AT MY LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES AT RETAIL!

CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY, CUT AND FASHION THAT IS IN VOGUE, THIN FASHIONABLE

SUMMER GARMENTS!

From 10th Aug. to 1st Sept. MY REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Auction Sale of Thin Clothing.

The following is a List remaining on hand, and he remarkable Low Prices they will be closed for at PRIVATE SALE, giving every one an opportu-

the low price of 325 real Scotch Gingham Coats, satin figure, royal purple, blues and mourning patterns - a very genteel, pretty garment, for street or office coat, 1 75 500 American gingham Coats, various patterns, a great variety of patterns, warranted fast, or money refunded-look and wear as well as Scotch gingham, at the very low price of 75 cts. to 1 00 48 pure white linen Coats-very cheap 50 or about that number dark brown linen Coats, 1 50

200 checked and plaids, all pure linen-a very pretty article for a 'Hot Day,' at the very low price of 1 75. This garment is retailed by some for 3 50; to wear nine months in the year, as a store, office.

or street coat, at the low price of 75 cts. to 1 00 250 dark checks and plaids -- D'Orsay cut -- very cheap, 175 large blue blaids and checks-do. do. 250 assorted lot, various cut D'Orsay-dress and business, very cheap,

200 Railroad Fancies-cannot be found at any other place in Boston, at the low price of 1 25 to 1 50 450 yery heavy-adapted to the wear of the laboring class-very comfortable garment the year round,

# SACKS.

Of this article I have a complete assortment, and

table garment, combining taste, ease and gentility,
-every person should have one of these-low 1 25 to 1 50 price-100 American ginghams-a Sack for 1 00, a pretty garment at that, 50 pure white linen-is all I have-very cheap 1 25 to 1 75

person was stationed on the Court House stairs who admitted spectators to the top of the Court House for 50 cents each. Some 20 or 30 were admitted in this warranted all linen, 175 to 20 to 15 1 25 to 1 75 1 25 to 1 75 1 75 to 2 00 1 25 to 1 50 276 Webster checks-bound and corded, a decidedly neat affair, 1 00 to 1 55 500 checked and plaid, assorted-very neat patterns-

> 300 royal purple, blue, black and white-low price, 1 00 to 1 25 say 75 to 87 1-2 cents-a good article for the money.

THIN FROCK COATS Of linen, cotton, gingham, &c. for 1 00 to 1 25

BALOUSES.

1 50 to 2 00

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

2500 in all-of every description of goods, some very rich patterns-will be closed at the low price of 50 cts. to 3 00

Boys' Sacks and Coats.

purple, blue, black and white-very pretty for church garments, 1 00 150 blue Scotch ginghams, 1 00 to 1 50 ly existence was so soon to terminate, without the slightest assistance, and were immediately engaged 175 plaid and checked—assorted—neat coat for a

Dress Conts, &c .- adapted for boys' wear from IT All the above Boys' Coats are about one h a the price usually asked.

BOYS' VESTS. 250 on hand, from

THIN JACKETS,

50 cts. to 1 00

300 white linen, from 75 cts to 1 25 62 1-2 cts. to 1 00 100 dark brown linen, from 150 light brown linen, 62 1-2 cts. to 1 00 150 assorted linen, boys', cheap,

Those who have not furnished themselves with a THIN GARMENT for \$1 to 1 25, can get a garment decidedly preferable to that thick recoller one these dog days. COUNTRY TRADERS will find a few hundred dollars invested in this stock well turned to good profit. Southerners spending summer months in this quarter will find a saving of 50 per cent. by visiting and purchasing at the celebrated

'OAK HALL' FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

> OAK HALL BUILDING, 32, 34, 36 and 38, Ann-st.

To Abolitionists AND RIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN

INFORMS his friends and customers, removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street Where he continues his same line of b

CLOTHING.

Cut and made in the neatest and mostyle. He has also taken considerable. A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who we A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give has ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: break ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: break cloths. Cassimeres, Dueskins, Tweeds, as well as was make up in the most fashionable style, all of which he will able terms, and will take GENTLEMENS OF. CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used all and get the worth of your money.

(T) J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangements, as is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line.

Look Here! Read This!! JOHN P. COBURN,

DEALER IN CLOTHES. HAS removed from No. 8 to No. 24 Brattle-and No. 51 Cornhill, and has on hand, for a large assortment of new and second-hand CLOTHING, Viz: Surtouts, Frack and Dress Coats, Pania

Vests of every description, cheap for cash.

The highest price paid for gentlemen's of carments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired site neatest and most thorough manner, at short sails.

Garments exchanged on the most reasonable term.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

AND THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornill. THIS pamphlet contains a brief account of the coonization of Texas; an examination of the cause
and character of the revolt therein, and a full review and enaracter of the revolt therein, and a fall review of the diplomatic, military and speculating operation of government and individuals in the United State tending to annexation SOCIAL REFORM

OR an Appeal in behalf of Association, based upon the principles of a pure Christianity. By Jian Boyle, a member of the Northampton Association and Industry. For sale single, or in quantities, by BELA MARSH, at the Social Reform Bookstere, No. 25 Cornhill.

Also for sale, 'A Review of Phelps' Argument for the Perpetuity of the Sabbath. By Henry Grew.'

June 14

Rare and New Books.

THE Water-Cure; Life of Follen; Dr. Banning's Popular Lectures; Association in its connected with Education and Religion, two Lecture delixed before the New-England Fourier Society, in Boston; Park Godwin's Popular View of the Dectrines of Charles Fourier; Fourier's Theory of Society, translated for the London Phalanx from Abel Tannes; Book on Capital l'unishment, by Rev. Charles Spat. For sale by

April 19

Rev. Carebill.

No. 25 Combill.

South side of the street, five doors from Washington Practices in LAW and EQUITY in all the Courts

J. P. BISHOP.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

the Commonwealth, in this and the adjoin-ing counties Also attends to every de-scription of office business DR. CH. FREDERICK GEIST.

No 10, COURT-STREET, BOSTOS,

JOHN-STREET, HOM@OPATHIC PHYSICIAN, NESMITH'S BUILDING,

LOWELL. BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform such rel seamen as may visit Boston, that he has open excellent Boarding House for their accommods on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Court Stree (first house below the Bethel Church,) and will happy to receive their patronage. No pains will spared on his part to make their situation pleasants satisfactory. The rules of the house will be in accordance with good order and the principles of morally

CHARLES A. BATTISTE, No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston Boston, June 8, 1842. (tf.)

NOTICE.

J. P. COBURN Will accommodate a few respectable person color with board and lodgings, by the day of week, at his house, at the corner of Southack at May 24

Boarding. House.

JOHN R. TAYLOR has taken house No 42, South ack-street, where he would be happy to accommodate with board, on moderate terms, such person may choose to call on him.

May 31

GET OFF THE TRACK! A SONG for Emancipation. Sung by the Hutch insons—set to music for the pines forte. BELA MARSI, No. 25 Corabill. April 19

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT, GRANITE BUILDING, No. 14 HOWARD ST.

Directly opposite the 'Pemberton House,' and a fee doors West of 'Concert Hall.' DR. PRESCOTT would inform his friedd The public generally, that he continues to priorial the necessary operations on the Teeth, both in their beauty and preservation. Particular attesting paid to cleansing and filling carious Teeth with grid thereby arresting the progress of deesy, and testing them useful for many years.

Mineral teeth of superior quality inserted on the most reacoughle terms.

nost reasonable terms.

N. B. Having furnished his apariments with g lights, Dr. Prescott is enabled to attend to any ost tions in Dentistry in the evening. All opening both in filling and inserting Teeth, warranted on complete satisfaction. Orders from the compromptly answered.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL from 9 to 11 years old, to live with a finition in Weymouth, consisting of husband and a only. Such an one will be well fied, clothed and a ucated. Apply to J. T. HILTON, 12 Brattlestreet, July 12

WANTED.

A SITUATION as norse or chambermaid is waste very. She has the best recommendations from tilly in Providence, with whom she has receilly resided. Apply immediately at the Anti-Slavery Office, or John T. Hilton, 12 Brattle street.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartferd; John Hall, East-Hampton; James Munroe, Centering New-York.—Isanc T. Hopper, New-York City Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fullet, Sie ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; John Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Ruskville; Isangton, Pann You

Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Rusaller, Hartshorn, Penn Yan.

Penn Yan.

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Penn Yan.

Preston, Mest Grostivashor, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grostivashor, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, West Grostivashor, Indiana Hartsburg, Thomas Hartsburg, Messelville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge;

John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M'Kim, Philatis, Joseph Fulton, Sugar.

Onto-Charles Olcutt, Medina;—James Ausil Atteater;—Lot Holmes, Columbiana;—Jos A. Duidale, Cortsrille;—A. Brooke, Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may each money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, pay the subscription of a third person, and frank it letter if written by himself

If Agents who remit money should always designate the persons to whom it is to be credited

tould yet be o ociety, as caller upon the with the immediate ion who are all ant of the earlier and of the charge in the charge i wen if that be mid, that it ori desire to rid means of sec has shown that and selfish limi odies and aid a man, capa aprovement a

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